

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE PAPAL VINDICATION.

THE Vindication of Cardinal Wiseman is an elaborate and clever document; but it has been issued at too late a period to allay the storm which has been raised—not so much by his elevation, and that of his colleagues, to the Roman Catholic episcopate, as by the presumptuous and offensive tone of exultation and superiority in which the appointments were announced to the world. The Papal Bull would have fallen amid comparative indifference, if it had not been for the pastoral letter of Cardinal Wiseman, and the vain-glorious boasting of other Roman Catholic dignitaries. “The people of England, who for so many years,” said Dr. Ullathorne, of Birmingham, “had been separated from the See of Rome, were about, of their own free will, to be added to the Holy Church. He did not recollect any people on earth, but those of Great Britain, who, having rejected the religion of God, were again restored to the bosom of the Church. The hierarchy was restored—the grave was opened—and Christ was coming out.”

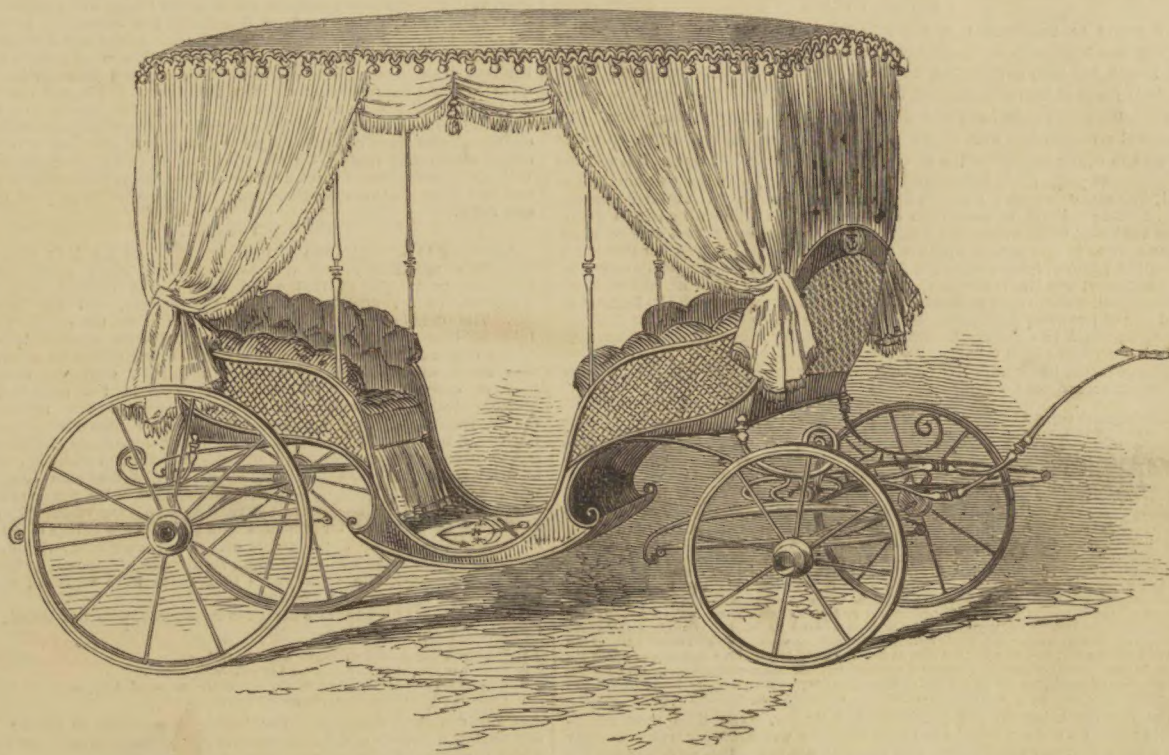
It was this kind of preaching and writing—it was this insolent and exulting, but foolish spirit, manifested somewhat too clumsily by the Roman Catholic priesthood—that aroused the Protestant feeling of England, and which not all the explanations and palliations of Cardinal Wiseman, however temperately worded or cleverly framed, will be able to soothe. The mere appointment of Bishops and Archbishops with new titles, if it had been accompanied by an humble and modest statement, that the change was solely intended for the better internal government of the Roman Catholic Church, would not have offended the Protestants of this country. They would have looked upon such arrangements with the same indifference as they regard the proceedings of the Mormons, with whom they have no sympathy, but against whom they have no hostility. Cardinal Wiseman’s disclaimer of any denial of the Queen’s temporal supremacy deserves praise as a piece of composition. It is so temperate and logical, as to increase the public regret that it did not appear a month ago, before the mischief was done, and before this angry flood of theological bitterness was let loose over the land. We wish we could indulge in the hope that it will be effective for the purposes for which it appears to have been framed, and shall greatly rejoice if, at the eleventh hour, it should tend in any degree, however slight, to abate the public mistrust of any class of our fellow-subjects. Whatever distrust may remain will be entirely chargeable upon the blatant indiscretion of the many over-sanguine priests of the Romish persuasion, who have tortured what, if we are to believe Cardinal Wiseman, was a harmless domestic arrangement among the Roman Catholics themselves, into an aggression—in words, if not in deeds—against the Protestant faith and people of this country.

The first alarm has blown over, but no small portion of the indignation remains. It will be well for the Church of England,

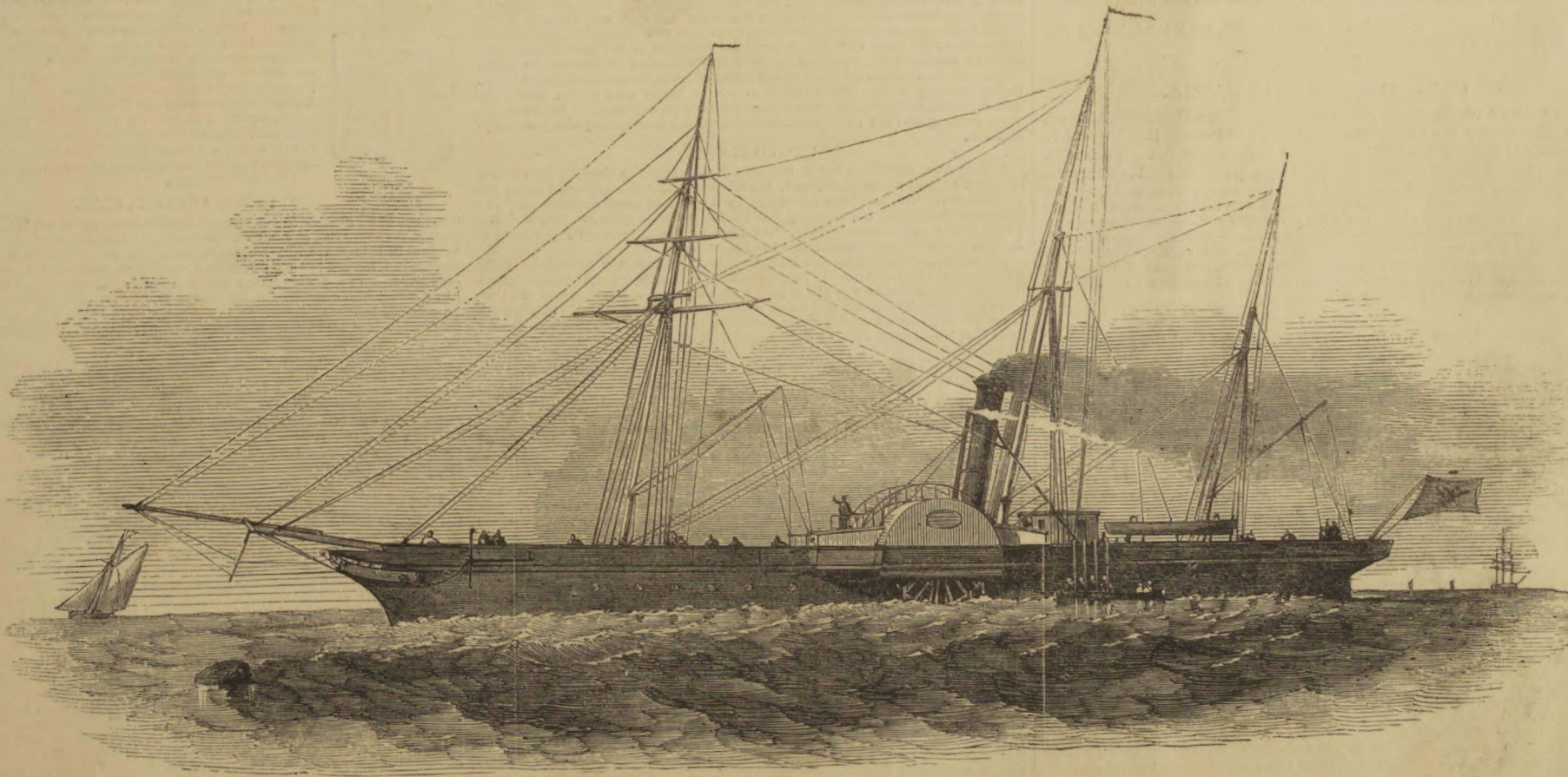
against whom, and not against the Dissenters, the exultation of Drs. Ullathorne and Wiseman was directed, if the unfriendly criticism of either of them shall have the effect of reviving a zeal which has slumbered—of removing the doubt which was fast leading many conscientious but wavering men into error, and of knitting together in a firmer bond than before the various parties that were forming within its bosom, and threatening it with disruption. Even the taunt of a foe may be productive of good, and the rebuke of an opponent may excite the serious thought which the remonstrances of a friend may have failed to call forth. Many of the sincerest well-wishers of the Church of England have dwelt upon abuses which it would have been for her interest to have remedied long ago; but hitherto the warnings and remonstrances have for the most part fallen upon inattentive, pre-occupied, or obstinate minds. The sneers of Cardinal Wiseman may possibly excite more attention and produce more good. Those are truly the wise men who profit by what their enemies say of them.

When Cardinal Wiseman promises that he will visit the shrine

of St. Edward, “and meditate on the olden times when the Church filled without a coronation, and multitudes hourly worshipped without a service,” he administers a reproof, not the less valuable because it comes from unfriendly lips. When he adds, “that he will pay his entrance fee, to go into Westminster Abbey like other liege subjects, that he will resign himself meekly to the guidance of the beadle, and listen without rebuke when he points out to his admiration detestable monuments, or shows a hole in the wall for a confessional,” it is impossible to deny, that the Roman Catholic dignitary, however much he may err on the doctrinal and theological points in dispute, has discovered and assailed a weak point in the administration of the Abbey. It has been too long a subject of scandal that an admission fee should be demanded at the doors of our metropolitan cathedrals, and that these magnificent edifices, the pride of London, should only be known by their outsiders to the great masses of the people. The Cardinal’s criticism, as regards the “detestable” monuments, might have been spared; but, in other respects, however unpalatable it may



CARRIAGE FOR HIS HIGHNESS SAID PACHA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM-YACHT "PETERHOFF."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

be, there is too much foundation for his hard words to allow them to fall unproductively.

We heartily wish, for the sake of the Church of England, that his still keener criticism upon the spiritual destitution of the district immediately around Westminster Abbey, were not supported by facts. "In ancient times," he says, "the existence of an abbey on any spot, with a large staff of clergy and ample revenues, would have sufficed to create around it a little paradise of comfort, cheerfulness, and ease. This, however, is not now the case. Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts, and alleys and slums, nests of ignorance, vice, depravity, and crime, as well as of squalor, wretchedness, and disease; whose atmosphere is typhus, whose ventilation is cholera; in which swarms a huge and almost countless population, in great measure, nominally at least, Catholic; haunts of filth, which no sewage committee can reach—dark corners, which no lighting-board can brighten. This is the part of Westminster which alone I covet, and which I shall be glad to claim and to visit as a blessed pasture in which sheep of holy Church are to be tended, in which a Bishop's godly work has to be done, of consoling, converting, and preserving. And if, as I humbly trust in God, it shall be seen that this special culture, arising from the establishment of our hierarchy, bears fruits of order, peacefulness, decency, religion, and virtue, it may be that the Holy See shall not be thought to have acted unwisely, when it bound up the very soul and salvation of a chief pastor with those of a city where the name indeed is glorious, but the purlieus infamous—in which the very grandeur of its public edifices is as a shadow, to screen from the public eye sin and misery the most appalling. If the wealth of the Abbey be stagnant, and not diffusive, if it in no way rescue the neighbouring population from the depths in which it is sunk, let there be no jealousy of any one who, by whatever name, is ready to make the latter his care, without interfering with the former." If the sarcasm of Dr. Wiseman, and his too faithful description of the wretched purlieus of Westminster Abbey—without exception, the most immoral and degraded portion of this great metropolis—shall stir up the zeal of the clergy who participate in the revenues and emoluments of the Abbey, to investigate the condition of the population around them; if it shall induce them to establish additional schools for the swarming children of poverty and vice—to visit more frequently the outcasts of society in their miserable homes, and to sit with more kindness and zeal at the bedside of the expiring sinner, something better than theological rancour will have been excited, and good will have flowed even from so unwelcome a source as the assumptions and presumptions of Popery.

We earnestly hope, that, amid many other good results, which may be expected, sooner or later, from the shock which the Church of England and the feelings of the people have received, a revival of sympathy between Church and people may be the most conspicuous and the most lasting. The lesson has been a rude one, but it cannot with truth be said that it was not needed.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S STEAM-YACHT.

WE regret to announce that the splendid steam-yacht, called the *Peterhoff*, which was built in this country a few months since, expressly for the Emperor of Russia, has been entirely lost on her passage out to St. Petersburg. The *Peterhoff* was of iron construction, built by Mr. Mare, of Blackwall. She was nearly 400 tons burden, and was fitted with engines of 140 horse power. Her internal arrangements were of the most costly character, and no expense was spared in equipping her for the service of the Emperor. The transmission of the unfortunate yacht to St. Petersburg was entrusted to an eminent firm on Cornhill, who took every care to supply her with an efficient crew. A master mariner, Mr. James Boniland, who had been employed in the Baltic for the last 24 years, was appointed to take charge of her, her crew being selected from men who had been trading in that sea. Some five or six weeks ago she took her departure from the Thames, having on board, in addition to her crew, Mr. George Rennie, the engineer, and Mr. Waterman, jun., who designed the yacht, and who, we understand, was charged with its delivery to the Emperor, with Mr. Eschappard and one or two other gentlemen. She reached Copenhagen in safety, and having taken on board two ladies attached to the embassy there for conveyance to Revel, she resumed her trip.

The following letter from Mr. Waterman, jun., contains full details of the unfortunate occurrence:—

St. Petersburg Hotel, Revel, October 31, 1850.
Sir,—It is with regret I inform you of our misfortune since we left Copenhagen, which we did on the 22nd inst., at 5 P.M. We passed the *Archimede*, a Prussian steam-vessel, that went ashore a few days ago on the island of Bornholm. We had no sooner left the island than it blew a perfect hurricane, and continued blowing until the morning of the 24th; in the evening it was a heavy calm. We were thinking of going to bed about half-past ten o'clock, when we were startled by a terrific rumbling noise. We immediately ran on deck; when, to our horror, we found the *Peterhoff* half her length up a shallow reef of rocks. She immediately began to fill, and was not long before the water inside her was level with the sea. Unfortunately, two ladies connected with the embassy at Copenhagen accompanied us, with the intention of landing at this place. We attempted to effect a landing in the boats, but could not succeed, for the rocks; so we had to return to the *Peterhoff*, and remained until daylight, firing rockets every consecutive half-hour. At daylight, three boats came from the shore to our assistance. We immediately went, with a portion of our luggage, ashore to a gentleman's house, who very hospitably received us. We came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to get the *Peterhoff* off without assistance; and there being none on the island, it was decided that Mr. Rennie and myself should proceed by land to St. Petersburg, and get the required assistance, leaving Mr. Eschappard in charge of the vessel. We have been travelling day and night since, and only arrived here at eleven o'clock last night, a distance of about 150 miles, in consequence of the bad roads and conveyance. A steam-vessel leaves here for St. Petersburg on Sunday morning, the 2nd of November; we intend going by her, as we found we should gain no time by travelling overland. I am, Sir, &c., T. WATERMAN.

The journey being one of considerable difficulty, some time must necessarily transpire ere any relief can be rendered the wreck. Very trying weather has since set in, and the last accounts speak of her loss. It is said that the navigation of the Baltic at this period of the year, with a northerly wind, is attended with much difficulty, and that no fewer than from eight to ten vessels have been recently lost on or near the spot where this disastrous occurrence took place.

The loss of the yacht, it is said, will exceed £20,000, but it is understood that she is insured for a large amount.

CARRIAGE FOR SAID PACHA.

THIS "invalid carriage" has just been built by Messrs. Hallmarke, Aldebert, and Hallmarke, of Long Acre, for his Highness, Said Pacha. It is intended to be drawn by hand, or by a small pony. The under-part is lightly constructed of iron, with patent noiseless wheels. The panels are caned, and the other parts are painted cobalt blue, relieved with silver. The canopy is supported by four silver columns; its roof is painted to correspond with the framework of the carriage: the curtains at the ends and sides are of rich gold-colour, trimmed with silk fringe, surmounted with handsome silk gimp to match. The inside roof, lining, and curtains are of white silk. The backs and cushions are covered with maroon morocco leather; the carpet is lamb-skin, embossed with his Highness's arms, and the anchor, he being High Admiral of the Fleet. The arms are also emblazoned on the front and back rails.

THE LATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It is considered that the ex-King of the French was possessed of property in this country which is likely to realise something approaching £100,000.

JENNY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Mdlle. Lind's name figures liberally in the advertising columns of the cities which she visits. Her presence seems everywhere to invigorate the trading propensity. We meet with the following paragraphs at random, in the Boston and Philadelphia papers:—"A DIPLOMA WORTH HAVING.—Mr. W. B. Little, corner of Hanover and Salem-streets, has received from the Judges of the Mechanics' Fair, two medals and a diploma, for his superior candy, chloroform, and cod-liver oil. But what Mr. Little will probably prize most is a diploma from Jenny Lind, in her own handwriting as follows:—"Dear Sir,—Allow me to thank you for the beautiful specimen of confectionery which you have sent me, and which, without exception, was the finest production of that kind I ever have seen. Yours, very truly, JENNY LIND. Boston, Oct., 1850."—"We must close our notice this week of Jenny," says the last Philadelphia *Saturday Post*, "with a characteristic note sent by her to a restaurateur of this city, who forwarded her a cluster of reed birds for her table:—"Dear Sir,—Allow me to thank you sincerely for your kind attention towards me, in sending such a number of little birds, which I consider to be a very great delicacy, although it is a cruelty to not let them have their peace to jump about and enjoy themselves in the woods. I am, dear sir, yours truly, JENNY LIND. J. Guy, jun., Esq." Ossian E. Dodge, Esq., the purchaser of the 625 dollar ticket at Boston, is drawing upon the citizens for the amount. He is announced for a concert in the Tremont Temple, on Monday evening, Oct. 28. John J. Saxe, Esq., of Burlington, Vermont, has been declared the winner of Dodge's 50 dollar prize, offered for the best comic song.—*New York Literary World*.

Mr. Charles Chipchase is appointed Collector of Customs at Trinidad, and Mr. Robert Gordon is appointed a member of Council at Tobago.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There is a remarkable absence at present of all that political stir and excitement which usually characterise the commencement of the Parliamentary session in France. This tranquil state of things is regarded generally as the lull before the storm, which, it is expected, will be shortly raised by the question of the revision of the Constitution.

The revolutionary spirit, meanwhile, must be regarded as full of latent power, and only smouldering, if we are to set any value upon the indications afforded by the violent conduct of the Mountain in the Legislative Assembly, as recently on the occasion of the validation of General Lahitte's election, and of their partisans in the provinces, as well as by the precautionary measures which the Government finds it necessary to take in the cause of order; as, for instance, the making further arrests of persons suspected to have been concerned in the conspiracy at Lyons, and the ordering of 231 brigades of *gendarmes*, 77 on foot and 154 on horseback, to be immediately organised, and divided amongst the departments.

A spark of the latent revolutionary fire was struck with characteristic fierceness in the little town of Bourg St. André, in the Ardèche, on Monday last, when the Attorney-General of the department, accompanied by ninety men, comprising *gendarmes* and troops of the line, proceeded to effect the arrest of a person named Morrice, Deputy Mayor of the town, on a charge of being implicated in the Lyons affair. The arrest was effected; but as they were escorting him the troops were followed by a large crowd, and when they were about to issue from the streets to the country, they found their way stopped by barricades, from behind which they were received with a volley of stones and some musket-shots. The soldiers fixed bayonets, and moved steadily on, while those who were mounted were preparing to leap the barricade, when the Lieutenant who commanded the *gendarmes* was struck by a bullet which broke his under jaw. The troops halted for an instant, loaded with ball, fired a volley at the assailants, charged, swept in an instant the barrier before them, and scattered the infuriated rabble in all directions. One of the insurgents lay dead behind the barricades, and several were wounded. The *gendarmes* arrested seven, and led them off with the prisoner to rescue whom the revolt was got up.

On Wednesday, Mr. Laurie, ex-Sheriff of London, had an interview with Louis Napoleon, to present to him the bridge, bit, and stirrups used by the Emperor Napoleon in 1814. Mr. Laurie had a very gracious reception, and received the thanks of the Prince for the present. Mr. Laurie then expressed to Louis Napoleon the pleasure that he had derived from his visit to France, in seeing order so well re-established, and his hope that this state of things would continue, and that the relations between France and England would always be on the most friendly footing.

Considerable damage was done in Paris by a storm of wind on Tuesday night. The Carrousel and the quays were covered with slates blown from the roofs of the Tuileries and the Louvre. A chimney was blown down in the rue St. Avoir, and branches of trees torn away in the gardens of the Tuileries and the Champs Elysées.

The Director of the *Presse* has been sentenced to 2000*fr.* fine and one year's imprisonment for the pretended Message of the President, which it published the day previous to the issuing of the genuine document. The mischievous results produced by the hoax in the provinces is assigned as the cause of this severe sentence.

GERMAN STATES.

The question of peace or war between Austria and Prussia still hangs trembling in the balance, visibly inclining, however, to a pacific solution. Negotiations are still going on between the two Cabinets; and, though they do not breathe a hostile spirit, the armament, nevertheless, proceeds in Prussia, and the advance of Austrian troops northward towards Hesse has not been checked.

From Berlin, we learn that the last Austrian note was accompanied by a private communication to Baron Prokesch, the Emperor's Ambassador at that city, the purport of which was to express the pacific intentions and hopes of the Vienna Cabinet. Austria offers to discontinue her armaments, if Prussia will do the same. The Court of Vienna also concedes to the Prussian Cabinet the non-recognition *de jure* of the old Confederation, but still the Frankfurt Diet is to be the organ of that body *de facto*; and it adheres to its resolve that a Federal army shall proceed to the pacification of Hesse as well as of Holstein, admitting, however, that during this intervention the Prussian troops will be allowed to remain on the Etappe or military roads of Hesse. In the meantime, an armistice, as we learn by our accounts of the 18th inst. from Berlin and Frankfurt, has been concluded for eight days, and a line of demarcation separating the two armies has been drawn along Eiterfeld, Rosenkirchen, and Hasselstein. The headquarters of the Federal General, Prince Taxis, are at Fulda, and his troops extend about eight miles in the rear of that city. To the left they lean on the border of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and to the right on the Bavarian frontier, which facilitates their concentration. They have, moreover, occupied all the roads and defiles within their reach. On the 16th and 17th the Austrian troops of the Vorareberg corps entered Hesse by way of Buckenau, Schluchtern, and Neuhoft, and took their position at Loschen road, in a line with the corps of Prince Thurn and Taxis.

TURKEY.

According to accounts from Aleppo, bearing date the 19th ult., we have to deplore a sanguinary and treacherous attack made upon the unarmed Christian population of that place by a set of ruffians, from no motives whatever, except fanatic hatred of the Franks, and the love of plunder. The details which have reached us are to the effect, that, on the 16th of October, about five hundred malcontents assembled in the part of the city called Bab Mazoun, and, at the instigation of several Mollahs, who acted as their chiefs, marched against a Christian suburb, which they at once pillaged. On the 17th, early in the morning, this formidable body was increased by 200 Arabs of the roving tribe of the Annezies, and they attacked the Christian quarters of Aleppo. The Christians, being unarmed, fled to the Khans, or large stone warehouses. These scenes continued throughout the whole of the 17th; and when appeal was made to Zafir Mustapha Pacha, the governor, he replied that with 450 men (which was the whole force of the Government) it was not in his power to oppose himself to the fury of the insurgents, but that he would try whether by concessions he could not bring about an armistice. On the 18th the pillage of the Christians' habitations continued. The murders committed were everywhere of the most savage character. An entire Armenian family was massacred, including the infant at the breast, and even Turks themselves were wounded because they remonstrated against such excesses.

The Pacha sent his kehaya among the insurgents, who demanded, to discontinue their disorders, that—

1. The Christians should no longer wear the turban.
2. That they should wear red instead of yellow slippers.
3. That no religious processions should parade the streets of Aleppo.
4. That the church bells should be pulled down, &c.

And other strange demands. The Pacha was willing to ensure these conditions, but the chiefs of the insurgents required the guarantee of the Consuls, which it was out of his power to grant.

Subsequently to this the same scenes recommenced, and upwards of 30,000 men were engaged in pillaging the Christian quarters of Aleppo. An attempt was made to burn the Catholic church, and the city was set on fire in three different parts. Hereupon the governor retreated into the barracks, and ordered Kerim Pacha to advance against the insurgents: but this was impossible, as a general massacre would have ensued. Among the foremost of the rioters were the Annezies Arabs. In the meanwhile, Zafir Mustapha sent an express to Emin Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Syria, to march against Aleppo. On the evening of the 19th renewed scenes of horror took place; and if the account is not exaggerated, great loss of life is to be deplored. The Christians were arming, and the worst apprehensions were entertained by the peaceably-disposed.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 6th instant state that the elections for the city of New York had taken place, and, notwithstanding the excitement upon the Fugitive Slave Bill, had been conducted in a spirit of great moderation. The Whigs were high in the majority for all the offices contended for, and Mr. Kingsland, a well-known Whig, had been elected mayor. Of members of Assembly, the Whigs have elected 13 out of 16.

The excitement caused by the efforts made to enforce the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Bill appeared to be on the increase. A report had been circulated that President Fillmore was about to issue a statement of the views on this subject entertained by himself and his cabinet, but the non-appearance of any such document had thrown doubts on the authenticity of the report. Much anxiety existed at Washington relative to the peace of Boston as connected with this agitation.

Rumours of an outbreak against the slave hunters had been current. The President, however, was resolved to suppress the disorders, and enforce the law. Several slave hunters had been shot in various parts of the Union. A proposition had been presented to the Virginia Reform Convention for the expulsion of all free negroes. It was rejected; but the mere discussion had caused great excitement in the district of Columbia, from an impression that the Virginians contemplated sending all their free blacks into it.

Preparations are going on in earnest for the World's Fair (as the Americans call it), to be held next year in London. Ships and steamers for the trip "to England and back" are already advertised at all the Atlantic ports. The United States Executive Committee have addressed the Secretary of the Navy, and that officer, with the consent of President Fillmore, has placed the United States store-ship *Fredonia* at the disposal of the committee, for the conveyance of American manufactures to London. So, in Canada, specimens will be forwarded, and, if required, under the supervision or by the aid of a committee and the Provincial Government. In March and April next the migration across the Atlantic from the New World to the Old will be enormous.

By the arrival of a steam-ship at New Orleans, from Chagres, we have news from San Francisco. Another conflagration, being the third within six months, had occurred at San Francisco, destroying one hundred houses, and property in all worth 250,000 dollars. The news from the mines is cheering. The reports from the whole of the southern diggings are favourable. A great deal of gold was pouring into the city of San Francisco from all quarters, and it was expected to continue throughout the winter. The old idea that not much could be done in the wet season had exploded, as adventurers found out they were equally as successful as in the dry digging. The *California*, for Chagres, shipped 1,800,000 dollars on the 29th of September, besides about 300,000 dollars in the hands of

passengers. Other sums had been sent off, making the large sum of 2,900,000 dollars in six days.

The permanent committee at New Orleans, for the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, have held a recent meeting, and decided upon proposing a partnership with Mr. Hargous, the holder of the principal grant of land on that isthmus in the line of road, and also of other privileges, for the purpose of forming a company. "The consideration to be paid to Mr. Hargous is one-third of the stock of the proposed company, not to exceed three millions of dollars. The estimated cost of the road being six million dollars to be raised; the amount of capital stock will be nine million dollars. Robberies continued free about the Isthmus. Three boxes of gold dust had been stolen from a mail train on its passage over the Isthmus. The robbers overpowered the guard, and succeeded in getting off with 32,000 dollars.

From Iowa we learn of the arrival of the Hungarian colonists, under General Ujahazy, at their place of destination. It is on the Crooked Fork River, in the county of Decatur, and has been named New Buda.

Jenny Lind still continues to delight the Americans. She is to give a series of concerts in the "Far West" previous to her European visitation, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum.

On the 4th instant a grand dinner was given to the Turkish envoy, Amin Bey, by the merchants of Boston.

WEST INDIES.

The advices from Jamaica received this week are of a very melancholy character. Their latest date is the 28th ult., up to which time the cholera continued its unceasing havoc amongst the inhabitants. It was increasing in intensity daily, almost in every parish on the south side—particularly at St. Catherine and Kingston. In the latter city there were upwards of 60 interments in one day. To add to the horrors of the disease, there is a paucity of medical men; and the consequence is, that many persons are seized and die without receiving any assistance whatever. The local boards of health, however, do everything in their power to allay the fearful epidemic. The disease is generally confined to the lowest order of blacks, particularly amongst those living in confined or unhealthy localities. The whole of the island is in a great state of excitement, and, in many places, communication with infected parts had been strictly prohibited.

Up to the 28th ult., the total number of deaths in Port Royal was 148, being about 12 per cent. of the entire population. In the city of Kingston the total number was 266. In Spanish Town the disease was making sad havoc, 11 deaths taking place in one day in the short space of three hours. The disease had fatally attacked Dr. Palmer, a medical gentleman of considerable talent, whose loss is regarded as a public calamity.

The weather had been exceedingly hot in Kingston, which tended, no doubt, to accelerate the spread of infection. Much fever and other illness prevailed, irrespective of cholera. The remedies adopted appear to be very similar to those used in England.

The Legislature met for the dispatch of business on the 22d ult. His Excellency the Governor delivered a long speech on the occasion, the principal topic touched upon being the Loan Bill, passed last session; but it contained nothing calling for notice. The address in reply was moved and carried in the usual way, but without discussion; after which the assembly proceeded to pass a bill for authorising relief to places afflicted with cholera, and the establishment of local boards of health in such parishes as may be found necessary. The expenses are to be defrayed by an issue of island notes to the amount of £5000; but it was generally considered this sum would be far from sufficient for the purpose.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Accounts in anticipation of the Overland Mail have been received this week, but they are of little interest. The dates are—Hong-Kong, Sept. 27; Calcutta, Oct. 8; and Bombay, Oct. 17.

No event of political importance had occurred in India Proper since the departure of the last mail; and, though it was said that the hill tribes on the Kohat frontier were again manifesting a hostile disposition, and that the passage through their defiles was interrupted, another report was circulated, to the effect that they had "come in" to beg that some terms may be made with them, and that they express their willingness to accede to any arrangements for keeping the passes open. It is doubted whether a pacific arrangement, even if at present practicable, would prove a lasting one; but, on the other hand, there are peculiar difficulties attendant on coercive measures against the Khyber people, without having first taken possession of the Afghan country in their rear. At present, they can baffle any aggressive expedition of ours with facility, by merely falling back as we advance.

The Bombay Railway Board had invited, by advertisement, for a contract to construct an embankment at Sion marsh, the materials for which are to be obtained from some cuttings through the adjacent rocks. The announcement has given great satisfaction to the railway shareholders, as it is an earnest of the speedy progress of the work.

A memorial, very strongly worded, and as strongly supported, has come by this mail to the Home Government, praying for the extension of steam communication between China and Bombay.

Disaffection and mutinies among the Nizam's native regiments still continue. Intelligence had reached Singapore of a victory gained by the Dutch over the Chinese in the Sombar river, in Borneo, after a bloody engagement.

It was reported that Sir James Brooke's mission to Siam had proved an utter failure.

From Hong-Kong (China) we learn that the insurgents were getting the better of the Imperial troops. Numerous bands of robbers were plundering and burning throughout the provinces of Kangsi and Canton; and after the capture of the city of Kintschan, the insurgents had advanced to within 120 English miles of Canton.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON, BART.

SIR LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, Bart., of Skeffington Hall, in the county of Leitner, was a descendant of the Milesian house of O'Ferrall, whose chiefs were formerly Princes of Annaly, in Ireland. William Charles Farrell, Esq., in 1772, assumed, by sign-manual, the surname and arms of Skeffington, as heir and representative of the ancient family of Skeffington, through the house of Bromo. He married, the 9th of December, 1765, Catherine Josepha, eldest daughter of Michael Hubbard, Esq., of Teneriffe, by whom he had an only surviving son, Lumley St. George, the subject of this notice, who was born in 1768, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his father, the 26th of January, 1815. Sir Lumley Skeffington was a gentleman well known and popular in the fashionable circles of the metropolis. He was also a dramatic author of repute.

Sir Lumley died a few days since, aged 82. As he was never married, there is now no heir to the Baronetcy, and it becomes extinct.

ALEXANDER RAPHAEL, ESQ., M.P.

This gentleman, who was the possessor of extensive landed property in Sussex, Surrey, and other parts of England, first came into public notice some years ago, as candidate, together with Mr. Vigors, for the borough of Carlisle, in Ireland. They were both on that occasion returned to Parliament, but both were unseated on petition. The alleged misappropriation of £2000, in reference to this election, by the late Mr. O'Connell, formed the subject of a protracted Parliamentary enquiry. At the late general election, Mr. Raphael was returned, on Whig principles, by a large majority, for St. Albans. He died on the 17th inst., at his seat, Surbiton, in Surrey. Mr. Raphael was enormously rich. Being a Roman Catholic, he advanced, it is said, the sum of £100,000 to extend his own religious views.

SIR PHINEAS RIAL, K.C.H.

GENERAL SIR PHINEAS RIAL entered the British army as an Ensign in the 92d Highlanders, in 1794, and, after much hard and active service, became a Major-General in 1813, and a full General in 1841. He was created a K.C.H. in 1831, and made a Knight Bachelor in 1833. Sir Thomas was with our troops in many engagements in the West Indies and in America, where he was wounded. He had a medal and clasp for his services at Martinique and Guadalupe. In 1835 he obtained the Colonelcy of the 74th Foot, and in 1846 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 15th Foot. The gallant General died a few days since, at Paris.

THE COUNTESS OF BALCARRES.

The Right Hon. Maria Margaret Frances, Countess of Balcarres and Crawford, was the only surviving child of John Pennington, first Lord Muncaster, by his wife Penelope, daughter and heiress of James Compton, Esq. She was married on the 21st of November, 1811, to the Right Hon. James Lindsay, present Earl of Balcarres and Crawford, and leaves issue, Alexander Lord Lindsay, and three other sons. Her Ladyship died on the 17th instant, at Haigh Hall, the family seat, near Wigan, in Lancashire.

Last week, after a prolonged and careful inquiry, at Winslow, John Collins, who was lately the occupier of the farm at Duddershall (the property of G. G. W. Pigott, Esq., Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, which was burnt on the 30th of October), and who was charged with having wilfully and maliciously set fire to a barn on the said premises, and thereby caused the destruction of buildings, racks, and corn, was fully committed to Aylesbury gaol for trial. On the Wednesday after the fire, Mr. Pigott, the owner of the farm, distributed upwards of £20 to the labourers and others of Quainton and the neighbouring villages, in consideration of their ready exertions in endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

M. Dumont, an engineer of Paris, who has, with the permission of the authorities, fixed wires for an electric telegraph from the Passage Jouffroy along the tops of the houses in various parts of Paris, has published a long statement, with an account of telegraphic communications from various quarters, with a view to show the advantage of this mode of communication for the French capital. He proposes, if his plan be approved of, and the necessary capital be raised, to establish stations, so as to enable the inhabitants of the capital to communicate with each other, for business or otherwise, with instantaneous promptitude.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NORTH SURREY DISTRICT SCHOOL, PENGE, NEAR NORWOOD.

The public opening of this noble institution took place on Wednesday. It is established, under the authority of the Poor-law Board, for the industrial training of the infant poor maintained out of the poor-rates of the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, and of the several parishes comprised in the Croydon, Kingston, Lewisham, Richmond, and Wandsworth and Clapham unions—a great improvement upon the former system of providing for the children of paupers and others. Among the visitors present were his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Ridge, W. Freshfield, Esq., High Sheriff of Surrey; Hon. Locke King, M.P., —Alcock, Esq., M.P., &c.

The building is situated on a piece of land adjoining the Anerley station of the Croydon Railway, which was purchased at the price of £3300; and the cost of the erection, which was conducted under the direction of the architect, Mr. Charles Lee, of Golden-square, is £15,000.

This establishment, which can accommodate 600 children, is strictly industrial, and no pauper officers or servants are allowed on the premises, this being important to prevent the contamination consequent on contact with adult paupers. There are also three divisions, viz. for boys, for girls, and for infants.

The buildings comprise three large school and class-rooms, with apartments for two schoolmasters, two schoolmistresses, and for infant schoolmaster and mistress; also for trade masters, steward, matron, other officers, and domestics, with dining-room (capable of containing 600 children), chapel, chaplain's room for examining and instructing the children, board-room, work and store-rooms, two receiving-wards for the retention of children for twenty-four hours (or until examined by the medical officer), with baths, washing-room, and rooms adjoining for the baking, and deposit of the children's own clothes; also two kitchens, bakery, six lavatories, two plunging and other baths. Up-stairs there are fourteen dormitories, with lavatories and conveniences adjoining each; also a bed-room for an officer or servant, so that no dormitory is left without proper superintendence.

There are extensive enclosed playgrounds for boys, girls, and infants, with large sheds in each for use in wet weather; also distinct airing grounds for invalid boys and girls; likewise a pleasure-garden, for the sole use of the girls.

The farm-buildings, which are erected at a short distance from the main buildings, comprise a bailiff's house, wash-house, dairy, cow-house for twelve cows, root-house, barn, hay-house, tool and implement-houses, stable, cart, chaise, and slaughter-houses, pigsties and hen-houses. The cow-house and dairy are separated from the other buildings for teaching the girls dairy work.

Adjoining the farm-buildings, gas works are erecting, where gas will be manufactured for lighting the whole of the buildings by night as well as by day, this being thought essential.

About seven acres of the ground are laid out as kitchen-gardens, for teaching the boys gardening, and the rest of the land is to be cultivated by the boys entirely.

A feature in the reformatory effect of this establishment is the impossibility of return to it after the age of fourteen. Children, by being brought up in a work-house, look on it as their home, and, when put out to work, have no dread of returning to it if otherwise than comfortable, or if lazy when out; but children brought up in these schools will look on the workhouse as a degradation, and will not so readily go there, but endeavour to retain their places, to save themselves from the disgrace of a workhouse.

The afternoon service in the chapel commenced at twelve o'clock, the prayers being read by the Rev. Mr. Rudge, the chaplain of the institution. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and was taken from the 39th chapter of Proverbs, part of the 15th verse:—"A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame." After service, the visitors partook of a collation.

FLAX COTTON.—It is understood that arrangements are in progress for making experiments on a large scale in Manchester, with respect to the value of Chevalier P. Claussen's mode of adapting the flax fibre to the cotton machinery. The experiments are to be made in the presence of an impartial and well qualified person, to be selected by some members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. M. Claussen having formally addressed the Board of Trade, requesting that an opportunity should be afforded him for fully testing the capabilities of his invention on a large scale, it is, we believe, in consequence of this application that several gentlemen connected with manufactures in Manchester have decided upon affording to the inventor the requisite facilities, and of placing some machinery at his disposal.

MARYPORT AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, a special meeting of this company was held at Maryport; F. L. Dykes, Esq., in the chair; at which it was resolved to raise a new capital of £83,921, by four per cent. perpetual shares of £12 each; and to apply to Parliament for powers to re-issue 878 forfeited £50 shares, and to raise by shares or mortgage a further capital of £60,000 to cover the excess of debts beyond the Parliamentary powers already incurred.

LIVERPOOL GUNPOWDER MAGAZINE.—A preliminary meeting of gentlemen was held at Mr. William Rathbone's office, Liverpool, on Monday, to consider the subject of the removal of the gunpowder magazines at Liscard. Mr. George Holt, one of the deputation that had waited on Sir George Grey, explained that Sir G. Grey had expressed his great surprise that a matter of such alarming interest to Liverpool should only recently have come to the knowledge of Government, and that he could hardly account for the inaction of the town council in the matter. It was shown by one of the speakers that the magazines have, in the hands of interested parties, become a peculiar class monopoly. A memorial to Government, praying for their immediate removal, was agreed to; and this, it appears, will lie in the Exchange-room for signature.

INCENDIARISM NEAR GAINSBOROUGH.—We regret to state that a spirit of incendiarism has shown itself within these few days in a part of the country where it was never known previously to exist. Two fires, by both of which the contents of stackyards were destroyed, took place last week, at villages within a few miles of Gainsborough; and, on Sunday night, several stacks were consumed in a yard at Morton, within a mile of that town. Suspicion falls, we believe, upon tramps, who infest that part of the country in great numbers, and conduct themselves with an insolence which causes much alarm wherever the houses which they approach are not well garrisoned.

POST-OFFICE DEFALCATION.—A second case of this kind has just been discovered in the Worcester Post-office, the delinquent being the chief clerk, Mr. Price, who it appears is in good circumstances and has money in a local bank, besides an inheritance *in prospectu*. It appears that for some time the accused party has been in the habit of appropriating to his own use part of the moneys received for the payment of Post-office orders, &c., which it was his duty to hand over to the Postmaster, Mr. Harding. When charged with the delinquency, he at once confessed his guilt. The extent of the defalcation is upwards of £50. Price has absconded, but the deficiency has been paid to Mr. Harding by a friend of Price's, from funds of his deposited in Messrs. Farley and Co.'s Bank at Worcester.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—A destructive fire, supposed to be the act of an incendiary, took place on Saturday last, on the premises of Mr. C. H. Osborne, Scotter Common, Butterwick, Yorkshire. The flames were seen issuing from the stack-yard, containing five wheat stacks, one of barley, and two of straw. Assistance being procured, it was discovered that one of the straw stacks had been set fire to on the wind side, and in a few moments the whole was enveloped in flames. The barn adjoining the yard, in which were 50 quarters of good old wheat, stood in a very precarious situation, and water being scarce, it was expected every moment to become a prey to the flames. The greatest exertions, however, were used, and happily with success; but so narrow was its escape, that the barn door and window frames were burnt almost into charcoal. The valuable stacks were entirely consumed. It is stated that two men of suspicious appearance were seen lurking about the premises just before the fire broke out, and a cottage not far distant was robbed during the raging of the fire. No clue has, however, yet been discovered to the incendiaries. So great was the body of the flame, that the fire was distinctly perceived in the east field at Epworth. The property was insured. A man was taken into custody by Mr. Cheney, on suspicion, and placed in Kilton Gaol.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Thursday (last week), Mr. Armisten, a commercial traveller from Leeds, who was on a sojourn in Liverpool on business, put up at the Neptune Hotel, Clayton-square. In the evening he placed the driving-box of his gig, containing money to the amount of £270, in the commercial-room. During the night the lock of the box was forced, and the money, consisting of one £100 bank-note, a £50 note, a £10 note, three £20, and £50 in gold, taken.

The *Chester Courant* states that Lord Feilding was burnt in effigy at St. Asaph last week.

An accident, sufficient to cause serious delay of the train to Birmingham, on the London and North-Western line, took place on Wednesday. An engine broke down four miles on the Birmingham side of Rugby; the result was that the train conveying the London morning papers did not arrive in Birmingham until an hour and a half after the usual time.

ATROCIOUS ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A SHIP OF WAR.—Advices received by the West India mail acquaint us with the fact that on the 24th August, 1850, in lat. 28° S., 126° 23' W., William Muir, gunner's mate of her Majesty's ship *Swift*, being reprimanded for neglect of duty, went to the galley fire, lit a slow match, and was discovered by the corporal of Marines in the act of entering the magazine, with the intention of blowing up the ship. Muir was kept in irons till his arrival at Valparaiso, when he contrived to make his escape—how is not stated.

Colonel Blagrave, of Calcot Park, has undergone the operation of conching, and, by the skillful management of Dr. Walton, of Lower Grosvenor-street, is progressing favourably.

The steamer *Tribune* was totally destroyed by fire, recently, on the Ohio, below Cincinnati. No lives were lost, but a large amount of property.

A lamentable accident occurred in the harbour of Bombay on Sunday night, October 13, by which Mrs. West, the wife of the steward of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pekin*, lost her life.

At Lahore, in India, Captain Gausson, of the 14th Dragoons, has met with a very serious accident, by walking in his sleep off the flat roof of a summer-house in the Shuliman-gardens, where he was passing the night. It is feared that he will not recover.

At Rouen several of the manufacturers have been compelled to put their hands upon half-work in consequence of a want of orders.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A vacancy in the direction of the East India Company will, it is expected, very shortly occur by the resignation of Mr. Lyell, the state of whose health is such as to incapacitate him from the performance of the duties of the direction; and should the presidency of Addiscombe be given to Major Ollivant, there will be another vacancy.

Lord Mackenzie will, it is reported, shortly retire from the judicial bench of Scotland, and be succeeded by the Lord Advocate.

At half-past two on the morning of the 5th inst., the great freight *dépôt* of the Boston and Maine Railroad, United States, in the former city, was discovered to be on fire. It was entirely destroyed, and also 30 cars laden with cotton, flour, &c. The total loss is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The solicitors of the "Woods and Forests" have received instructions to give the necessary Parliamentary notices preparatory to the introduction of a bill to extinguish the right of the Crown to stock the New Forest in Hampshire with deer and other wild beast of the forest, and to empower her Majesty to enclose the several portions of the said forest. It is also intended to put an end to the several encroachments on the Crown lands which have been so much complained of.

In addition to the 100 guineas which the Duke of Northumberland offers for the best model life-boat, he also offers (and not the Royal National Shipwreck Institution, as previously stated) 100 guineas for a life-boat built according to the model which shall be approved of.

Exeter Hall is to be re-opened on Friday, the 29th instant, with a performance of the "Messiah" by the sacred Harmonic Society.

According to a General Post office order just issued, henceforth all news-vendors will be allowed to print on the cover of any newspapers and stamped periodicals which they may send by post, the title or name of such newspaper or periodical, and also their own names and address. No writing or printing of any description whatsoever, either on the outer or inner side of the wrapper, except that above mentioned, and the name and address of the party for whom the newspaper or periodical may be intended, will be permitted.

An appeal to the public on behalf of Mrs. Hollest, widow of the late murdered vicar of Frimley, has just been made by some friends of that lady, and is deserving of every consideration. In addition to the sudden and violent bereavement she sustained, the widow of Mr. Hollest has been left in very narrow circumstances, and a committee has been formed by the neighbouring clergy and gentry to receive the subscriptions of those who may be disposed to contribute to the alleviation of a case of suffering which has excited universal sympathy.

M. Dogère, professor at the Agronomical Institution of Versailles, who had been charged by the Minister of Agriculture to examine the best means of destroying the insect which ravages wheat, has invented an apparatus which, by applying a certain amount of heat (from 55 to 60 degrees) to the grain, preserves it in a sound state for bread, whilst it destroys the insect. From 60 to 100 hectolitres may be passed through the apparatus per day.

Sir George Anderson, C.B., and Mr. John Bonham, C.B., are promoted to the Second Class of the Order of the Bath for civil services; and Sir Thomas Hastings and Mr. H. Robinson are nominated to the rank of C.B., or third class of the same service.

A forgery to the amount of £800, by the master of the Winslow Union Workhouse, was communicated on Saturday to the Metropolitan Police. The delinquent has been traced to the neighbourhood of King's-cross, or Shore-ditch, London.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives adopted, last week, an address of condolence to the King on the death of the Queen. The address assures the King of the affection and loyalty of the nation, and of its sincere sympathy in the grief occasioned by so great a calamity.

At his last rent-day, G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Harperley Park, returned 10 per cent. to his tenants on their rentals; and at his recent rent-day, Calverley B. Bewicke, Esq., of Conlby Manor, according to his wonted liberality, returned 15 per cent. on the reduced rents to all his Kirkheaton tenants.

The Shetland correspondent of the *John o' Groat Journal* states that steam communication will be opened next spring between Iceland and Leith, the vessel calling at the Shetland and Faroe islands.

On Monday night, a steam saw-mill at Inverness, the property of Mr. Town-Councillor Anderson, shipowner, was destroyed by fire. The flames were so gigantic, that, according to the *Inverness Courier*, persons could recognise each other at three miles distance by the light.

In New York 4200 foreigners have been this year naturalised, a large number of them just before the state election.

Mr. W. Appleton, of Boston (United States), has given £20,000 to an asylum in that city.

John McDonough, a miserly millionaire of New Orleans, died a few weeks ago, leaving some 10,000,000 dollars or more chiefly to the poor of New Orleans and Baltimore, and a mere trifle to his sister, who is poor. It is said that the will will be contested.

A gold region has been discovered in Venezuela, which is said to produce a richer yield of metal than the mines and diggings of California.

The emigration returns for Canada, furnished by the superintendent at Quebec, exhibit a decrease of 8000 emigrants this year, as compared with 1849.

The City Bank of Montreal has offered a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of Robert Fenning Coles, the cashier of its Quebec branch, who left that city for parts unknown.

Upon the decease of Mr. Raphael being known, an influential meeting of the Liberal party in the borough of St. Albans took place, and the name of Mr. Edwin James, the Queen's Counsel, was mentioned as a gentleman to be requested to stand on the Liberal interest. The Conservative party are astir, but have not named their candidate.

Two Spanish steam-frigates were launched on Tuesday at Blackwall, in the presence of the Spanish Ambassador and a large concourse of visitors. They were named, respectively, *Reyna* and *Isabella Segunda*. The vessels are of the first-class, and were built by Messrs. Wigram and Mare.

His Excellency the Baron Rehausen, the Swedish Minister at the court of St. James's, is shortly expected to return to this country, to resume his diplomatic functions.

It has been suggested, that, as the great Exhibition in 1851 will draw thousands of persons to the metropolis, a first-rate cricket match should be played at Lord's; as, for instance, the elevens to be composed of the finest players in England (Kent and Sussex against All England).

A very handsome residence, a Gothic palace, is now nearly finished for the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton. It is situated behind the chapel (nearer to York-place). This, with the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the schools, the chapels, &c., form quite a little Roman Catholic colony in that part of Clifton. The Cathedral or Church of the Holy Apostles is to have a new Gothic casing.

Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., had the honour of being presented, by our Ambassador at Constantinople, to his Majesty the Sultan, at a private audience on the 31st ult.

The Blackburn Peel Memorial Committee are still proceeding in raising the funds necessary for the erection of a useful memorial to the late Sir R. Peel, Bart., in the form of public baths for all classes. Upwards of £600 have been promised.

On the 8th instant, a gentleman travelling in a railway carriage between the Preston and Tebay stations, on the Lancashire and Carlisle line, was robbed of £15 in bank-notes, one of them a £10 note, 66,837, dated August 5, 1850.

At Doune Fair, Dunblane, a farmer was lately robbed of a red morocco pocket-book containing £107 in bank-notes, consisting of two £20, two £10, four £5, and the rest £1 notes, all of the Bank of Scotland, except a few of the small notes.

Cape of Good Hope intelligence to the 25th of September states that in the northern part of the colony, two native chiefs, with the tribes to which they belong, have caused much trouble, and done much mischief, which have rendered it necessary for the British resident to adopt severe measures for their defeat and apprehension.

The Bradford town council have resolved that all steam-engine chimneys within the borough should be raised to the height of 30 yards where the engine is of five-horse power and upwards.

Cockermouth Church was destroyed by fire on Friday morning week. Scarcely a portion, with the exception of the walls and the tower, was left standing.

The Charlotte Town (Prince Edward Island) *Gazette* announces the death, on the 10th instant, of his Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of that province.

Hayti advices of the 16th ult. report a collision between the Haytians and Dominicans on the 9th ult. in the pass of Bormico. The Haytians were driven back with terrible slaughter. On the 11th ult. the Emperor marched with his troops for Petit Goapes against the enemy. Two Dominican schooners of war had captured a Haytian brig of war.

It is estimated that more than 1000 fugitive slaves have lately arrived in Canada from the United States.

The difference between the British Government and the Lake Superior Indians has been settled, the Government paying them 16,000 dollars in cash, and 4000 per annum for ever, in consideration whereof the Indians withdraw from the disputed territory, and the mining companies are free to resume their operations.

The British North American Electric Telegraph Company, at a recent meeting in Quebec, resolved to construct forthwith the line from Rivière du Loup to Woodstock, whereby a perfect telegraphic communication between Quebec and Halifax will be established.

The Government engineers employed in making examinations of the river St. Lawrence, continue to report favourably of their progress, and it is expected that a speedy removal of the impediments to navigation between Montreal and the ocean will be effected. Toronto harbour is hereafter, under an act of Parliament, to be managed by a trust company. The chairman has been appointed by the Government, and the board has entered upon its duties.

At Colchester Market, on Saturday week, a cattle-dealer was robbed of three £5 Bank of England notes, seven or eight £5 Colchester Bank notes, and a cheque for six guineas, drawn by Joseph Kingly on Messrs. Round, Green, and Co.'s Colchester Bank.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851.

We have to congratulate ourselves on the very widely-expressed satisfaction of our subscribers and the public at our last week's Illustrations and notes in connexion with the Great Industrial Palace in Hyde-Park. As an amendment to the suggestion of throwing the building open, when completed, to all classes of visitors gratuitously, it has been proposed to affix a toll for admission of one penny. The number of visitors could thus be accurately registered, whilst upwards of four hundred pounds would be realised for the general funds of the Exhibition.

Consequent on the large demands for floor or counter-space, the Commissioners have authorised the erection of an additional gallery, which increases the total exhibiting area for the United Kingdom to about 220,000 superficial feet.

The admission tickets are to be discontinued, from the inconvenience to the progress of the works by the increasing number of visitors. A charge of five shillings for each person will in future be demanded; and should any amount arise from this source, it will form a sick and accident fund for the workmen.

The conditions for providing refreshments in the building extend over three areas: the first will supply ices, pastry, sandwiches, fruits, tea, coffee, and aerated waters; the other two are to furnish bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, ginger beer, and similar drinks. No cooking will be allowed, and no heating apparatus, except for the purpose of warming water. Fresh filtered water is to be supplied gratis; but the further regulations and lists of prices, &c., can be obtained from the Executive Committee. Tenders for the supply are to be addressed to the Office, Old Palace-yard, by the 9th of December.

Among the collateral advantages of the Great Exhibition will be the downfall of our present cumbersome and oppressive patent laws. The rights of exhibitors have been frequently discussed before the Royal Commission; and it is quite certain that these rights will not be left unprotected in the Great Industrial scheme, which was originated for the benefit of the ingenuity and industry of the world. The claims of a patentee are to have his labour, skill, and expenditure regarded as his own peculiar property; whilst the claims of the public are, not to have such regard lightly bestowed nor afforded, to the detriment or obstruction of the general emulation and advancement. Besides the efforts in London, especially the very praiseworthy advances of the Society of Arts, the Birmingham Committee have been bestirring themselves for an alteration in the existing law. Mr. M. D. Hill, Q.C., the recorder of the borough, proposes that "an inventor, by placing his invention in the Exhibition, shall be in the same state as regards a patent right as if he had previously sued out a patent, subject, however, to the condition that the patent shall be sued out within some reasonable and specified time, or not at all." He further apprehends, "that some institution is permanently required of the nature of an inventors' mart, in which, for a limited period, inventions may be deposited with a similar privilege to that proposed to be conceded to the exhibitors of next year."

The necessity of a full knowledge of the proportions of the allotted space for the four great sections of the foreign contributions has been strongly notified to the Continental authorities. The requisite information must be sent before the 15th of December; and the Executive Committee will be only too happy to receive suggestions and personal assistance as to the arrangement of the articles to be contributed.

After some misapprehension, especially among the German applicants, it has been determined not to affix prices to articles exhibited, though their cost may enter into the question of rewards. If the exhibitor claims any merit for cheapness, he must declare the price in his invoice.

By our country returns, we perceive that linen fabrics and cotton manufactures, wool-rugs and mats, a series of mineralogical specimens, and the dropping-well petrifications, are to be exhibited from Knaresborough.

Complaints are made that the agricultural produce of Lincolnshire will not be adequately represented; the Spalding wheat is not returned, nor mustard, wood, or chicory, which are grown to a considerable extent.

Agricultural implements, with harness, models, tanks applicable for sewage and manure purposes, specimens of every variety of English timber, are noticeable amongst the Chelmsford application.

Limerick is being strongly urged to forward her unrivalled lace and gloves. The *Limerick Chronicle* suggests a display of Killaloe slates and marbles, Plasley limestone, Irish friezes, leather, cutlery, together with the native ores, earthenware, and salts of the locality.

Sixty exhibitors are named from Huddersfield. Plain and fancy woollen manufactures, merinos, dyes, machinery of various descriptions, models, cabinet-furniture, British grain, flour, and meal, together with raw wool, appear in the list.

Two subscriptions have been received from the London engineering department of the Great Western, as instalments of the staff of the line. The South-Western staff had previously contributed.

All the more important railway companies have agreed to allow a deduction of one-half the railway charge for the conveyance of goods of exhibitors. The members of local clubs are to be conveyed at a single fare for the up and down journey, exceeding in no case the existing fare by Parliamentary trains for one journey. Other reductions with regard to distance are also promised.

Excursion tickets across the Atlantic are suggested. They will pay well, and, as an American correspondent writes, "at the same time afford John Bull an extensive view of his children who vegetate on this side of the herring-bond."

The visiting clubs increase. In the neighbourhood of Norwich, Knaresborough, East Dereham, Spalding, Bradford, Yeovil, and Worthing, the funds are reported to be satisfactorily accumulating.

The Worcester Chronicle states that the Worcester glove trade is behind in its exertions for the Exhibition.

Mr. Chevalier, from Jersey, promises a swinging coast beacon; and the ladies committee are to hold a fancy fair in December, in connexion with the Exhibition.

Amongst the articles of plate for which the Goldsmiths' Company have set apart £1000 in prizes, occur the following:—Group of figures as a table candelabrum, not less than 500 ounces; dessert service in not less than four pieces; shield, salver, or altar dish; sideboard ewer; cup candlestick and branch, for three, four, or five lights; tea and coffee, and communion services; candlesticks, salts, claret-jug; tea-kettle and stand; ink-stand; spoons and forks; silver, silver-gilt, or gilt in part. Parties are to communicate with the clerk of the company, by letter, on or before the 30th instant.

The local committees are informed that no list of intending exhibitors should be given, without first obtaining the authority from each individual exhibitor for the publication of his name.

A committee has been appointed by the Bishop of London for providing foreigners and other strangers with the means of attending divine worship during the period of the Exhibition.

With the exception of the Bodmin and St. Germans districts, Cornwall promises well. Ores, stones, ochres, clays, and the various operations of smelting, &c., will be displayed. Nets, illustrative of the Cornish fisheries, hides, and wheat, make a total demand in the first section of 1194 feet. Ornamental manufactures in granite, porphyry, and slate, are proffered; and the total space, including 90 feet for the Neath Abbey Iron and Coal Companies, extends over 2700 superficial feet.

Besides the renowned china and stoneware from the Staffordshire Potteries, architectural decorations from the Staffordshire clays are promised. One manufacturer is, we hear, preparing a china service, at a cost of 600 guineas.

Several of the more eminent of the Leicester firms will aid largely with displays of every description of hosiery, gloves, worsted, lambs'-wool, Berlin, alpaca, Shetland, and other yarns; and the wool in its various stages, until finished into yarn. Geological specimens from the blue lias limestone, fossils, &c., are promised.

Merthyr-Tydvil will forward specimens of Welsh flannel.

There are forty-eight exhibitors from Bradford. Iron in its raw state, iron-work and machinery, power-looms for weaving worsted stuffs, Jacquard machines and hand looms, machinery for spinning worsted yarns, wool-combs and shuttles, &c., are enumerated. Models of coal-mines, with specimens; hosiery-guides used in spinning; cotton and worsted and silk-throwing are included. The whole are arranged in five departments, and the amount of space asked is 1823 feet.

A Manchester warehouseman is declared to be spinning a pound of cotton of the finest description, in length two hundred and thirty-eight miles one thousand one hundred and twenty yards. The cotton was imported from Egypt.

Rich mineral products are to be afforded by the Settle district. A specimen of the blue-flag, black marble, and mountain limestone, with the grey Enclinal marble, are set down.

In our foreign intelligence, we find that the Maharajah Gholab Singh, of Jamoo, has sent a collection of shawls, *papier-maché*, carpets of entirely new patterns, from Cachmere, to Lahore, en route to London. Their value is fixed at £10,000; and they are all bestowed in free gift on the trustees. The hill chiefs around have forwarded numerous and costly contributions; amongst them is a suit of steel armour inlaid with gold, together with models of weapons and agricultural implements.

The Hong-Kong committee were requested to procure the granite, and tools used in cutting it, of the neighbourhood; also, specimens of the wood and instruments used in carving the josses, or idols; a perfectly finished joss, with a model of a joss-house; porcelain in its various stages, with the brushes, paint, &c.; cotton quilts, with the instruments and models for working them.

The President of the United States, after communications with the Marine, has agreed to despatch one of the States vessels to gratuitously transport the specimens of American industry and art which we are to receive.

Articles from Jerusalem are animal skins, wool, and hair; specimens of raw silk and native weaving; oils, earthenware; indigo, and other dyes; finished work and raw materials in stone and marbles; olive and walnut-woods.

It is rumoured that the French President has some notion of taking Dotesio's hotel, at Slough, for himself and staff during a month of the Exhibition.

A further consignment of 129 Russian packages is noticed from Cronstadt.

It is said that Mr. Funnell, a workman in the employ of Mr. Schenk, watch-maker, of Brighton, is constructing a watch smaller in circumference than a threepenny piece, for the Exhibition of 1851; but it is uncertain whether he will be able to complete it in time.

GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, AT MONTREAL.

A VERY interesting class of contributions to the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, to be held next year, is promised from Canada, where a commission has been issued under the great seal of the province to conduct a "Provincial Exhibition" at Montreal, with a view to the solution of articles (Canadian production) for transmission to the mother country.

The sum of £2000 having been granted by the Legislature for the purposes of the commission, and local subscriptions to a considerable amount having been added thereto, the Commissioners have awarded prizes (amounting in the ag-



PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF CANADA, HELD AT MONTREAL.—THE NORTH HALL.

gregate to £1500) to the best articles exhibited in the specified classes. The Exhibition was opened in the Bonsecours Market Hall, at Montreal, on Thursday, the 17th ult. There are two large apartments, both of which are completely filled.

In the Hall, on the left hand from the staircase, or North Hall, beginning at the upper end, is a splendid collection of furniture, chiefly in black walnut, some of it richly carved. There is another collection at the opposite end; the sofas, chairs, centre tables, bedsteads, and cots, with other articles of convenience or luxury, display much taste and skill.

Some elegant grates, enclosed in painted chimney-pieces, evince superior workmanship.

A glass case, containing a silver tea-kettle, goblets, spoons, and brooches set in gold, all manufactured in Canada, is very attractive.

A large collection of minerals, some of them specimens of great size, ranged along the eastern side of the building, gives some idea of the underground resources of the colony. Bottles of the various mineral waters are also to be found in the same part of the Hall.

The printers and engravers have sent specimens of their work, in plain and ornamental letterpress, lithography, copper-plate engraving, and wood-cuts.

Boots and shoes, fancy slippers—fur caps, gloves, and gauntlets—straw-bonnets and hats, are the principal articles of wearing-apparel exhibited.

The show of woollen and linen goods is extensive, embracing different kinds of cloth, blankets, flannels, shawls, and sheeting of various textures.

Next are a collection of glass, in plates, shades, bottles, and jugs; various articles of dentistry; Daguerreotypes, wigs, specimens of turning, guns and daggers, bungs and corks, brushes, lasts, works in plaster, picture-frames; bottles of porpoise, cod-liver, and black whale's tongue oil; porpoise leather, "never manufactured before;" a steam-boat engine gong, and a fine specimen of bird's-eye maple veneer.

There are numerous models; among which are locomotive engines, a cabinet piano-forte, and a hot-air cooking apparatus.

The South Hall is principally devoted to agricultural produce and machinery, together with carriages, saddlery, and harness.

Here are bundles of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and beans, in the straw; as well as large quantities of those grains in bags; fine specimens of Indian corn; barrels of flour, kegs of butter, pearlshells; barrels of beef, pork, and hams; packets of hops, cheeses, honey, starch, bees-wax, sugar.

Further on are ploughs of different kinds; harrows, dung and hay forks, rakes, scythes, axes (an excellent assortment), cooper's tools, fanning mills, churns, a turnip-slicer, a reaping machine, shovels, stump extractors, pails, tubs, and brooms.

The carriages are much commended, especially the sleighs. The single sleigh, with its skeleton horses, wearing elegant harness, is generally admired. There are also some saddles, of remarkably good manufacture.

We can only glance at the remainder, including cooking-stoves, with both tin and copper ware; draining and paving tiles; models of bridges; a portable mangle; grist mills; a turning lathe; a church bell and frame complete, the whole made at Montreal in three days, the copper used for the purpose being brought from the Bruce Mines; railroad wheels; a bookbinder's cutting machine, invented and made by a binder; a model of a cannon calculated to repulse charges of horse and foot, and which, at a distance of 16 yards, will scatter balls 60 yards in extent; specimens of calf-skins dressed, upper leather, and fancy leather for binding, &c.

The centre of each Hall is given to the Horticultural Society, and is occupied by an octagon stand; that in the North Hall being for fruits and flowers, and the other for vegetables. Both are tastefully ornamented, and they add much to the interest of the Exhibition. The result of the whole is a very favourable impression of the capabilities of the country, and the industry and skill of its inhabitants.

Canada (says the Editor of a Montreal journal), as well as many other countries, will benefit by the impulse and excitement resulting from the happy thought which originated the World's Industrial Exhibition.



PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF CANADA, HELD AT MONTREAL.—THE SOUTH HALL.

GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING.—DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

EVERY step in the progress of the works of the Great Industrial Palace is replete with interest: the results of the labour of nearly eighteen hundred men, besides the power of numerous steam-engines and horses, both on the ground and at the numerous private establishments in London and other parts of the kingdom, engaged in assisting the enterprising contractors, make a great show even at the end of a single week. Surely a new era in building has arrived, when glazing and flooring can be measured by the acre, and girders and gutters by the mile!

We this week illustrate

THE SASH-BAR CUTTING MACHINE.

Before describing the sash bar cutting machine, which is represented, a few words may not be out of place with regard to the origin of this contrivance, as there are more claimants than one to the invention—a circumstance by no means unusual when results are favourable. In the fifty-third volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Arts," we find a communication from Mr. Paxton on this subject, dated 18th March, 1840, in which he says that, "in its first state, it merely performed the part of a grooving-machine, but was subsequently improved so as to make the bar complete;" and that, by its adoption, the labour of twenty men for one year was performed, and a consequent saving of £1200 effected in labour alone. Now, we are not aware of sash-bars being completed by machinery before this period; and in the machine represented in the View, we perceive the same principle as that of Mr. Paxton's machine, with certain additions, by which double the amount of work is performed in a given time. Thus, in the machine used for the Chatsworth conservatory bars, each bar was passed twice through the machine; whereas, by the machine now used, the operation of moulding both sides is performed at once. We may also here allude to the substitution, by Mr. Paxton, of a groove for a ribate, as used in ordinary sash-bars, whereby he makes his ridge and furrow plan very complete, as the putty, being protected by the groove, is not exposed to the alternations of weather, which, in the latter case, cause it to crack, thus admitting the rain, which, in a building destined to receive the choicest wares, would form a very serious objection to top lights of the ordinary construction.

Our View of the sash-bar cutting machine was taken by the permission of Mr. Birch, of the Phoenix Saw-mills, near Cumberland-market, Regent's-park, who has a contract for supplying skylight bars for the great Building, as also the upright bars for the vertical lights, and ridge-pieces for the skylights.

Mr. Birch's steam power amounts to from 20 to 25 horse-power, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 horse-power is appropriated to this machine. From a 24-inch pulley at the level of the floor a leather band passes to the driving pulley of the cutters, which rotate at a speed of about 5000 revolutions per minute: the cutters are secured from dust by a metallic hood, which can be removed at pleasure. The chief novelty, we apprehend, in this machine, is the addition of a second set of cutters, whereby the sash-bars, instead of passing twice, pass only once, under the formidable claws which give to them their proper form—thus double the amount of work is performed in a given time. One man and a boy are required to attend to the machine: the former places the planks on the table, to be received by the 3-inch feed rollers, which, having parallel indents throughout, in the direction of their length, cause the planks to move forward to the cutters; while the latter receives three, four, or more of the finished bars, according to the width of the plank, and removes them to the floor, near to a bench, where they are examined and cut to their proper length of 15 feet. If found to be shaky, they are rejected as unfit to be used in the "model structure." Besides those for cutting out the moulded or bevelled parts, cutters are also applied for separating the bars; but circular saws, each of 8 inches diameter, placed in advance of the moulding cutters, are preferred for that purpose, as the latter are more easily blunted by knots in the wood.

Besides the two feed rollers, there are also three pressure rollers, of similar diameter and length, which is regulated by the width of the plank to be cut into bars. One of the pressure rollers is placed in the rear of the cutters, and the other two in front; and in connexion with

the pressure rollers, under which the planks severally pass, are suspended weights from adjustable levers, which are seen in the view.

About 307 planks pass through this machine in ten hours, allowing for a stoppage of about ten minutes in each hour for sharpening the cutters, &c. Now, if only three bars are produced out of each plank, it gives a length of sash-bars of about two miles and three-quarters per diem.

In another part of Mr. Birch's premises a moulding machine has been applied, with suitable modifications for cutting the ridge-pieces for the skylights, which are finished to 24-feet lengths, and cut out of fir timber 3 inches square. By this machine, which is worked with a power of about five horses, 100 lengths, or 2400 feet, are produced in

the ten working hours, due allowance being made for sharpening the cutters, &c. In forming the skylights, the several lengths of ridge-pieces are put together with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dowels 3 inches in length.

PAYING THE MEN.

In order fully to estimate the value of a new process, intended to supersede some long-established method of accomplishing the same object, it is necessary to make a comparison between the one and the other, in order to ascertain the advantages to be derived from the supposed improvement. Thus, we shall be better able to judge of the improved method of paying the men engaged in the erection of the "Crystal Palace," by first taking a glance at the plan in ordinary use, as practised in some of the large building and other establishments of London and elsewhere. Pay-day has arrived: the foreman, or pay-clerk, having a list of all the men who have been engaged, either wholly or partially, during the week, and also sufficient change both in silver and copper, calls for the men in some established order. The first four or six who appear at the pay desk may be supposed to be old steady hands, very regular, and scarcely ever varying in their time of attendance, so that the sums due to them may be regularly arranged on the desk or counter, and at once handed to them without any delay; but there approach at intervals irregular men, who never keep their proper time, and who, when pay-day arrives, scarcely know what is due to them. A conversation something like the following takes place:—"Well, Smith, what have you to receive this week?" "Why, I believe it's four days and three-quarters, but I'm not quite certain." The pay-clerk then refers to the time-book, and tells Smith that he has been absent altogether, during the week, seven quarters; and that, instead of 23s. 9d., he has only 21s. 3d. to receive, which is accordingly handed over to him, and he walks away. Being an expert and clever man, he is not discharged. Now it is evident, with frequent interruptions such as the above, instead of hours, days would almost be required to get through the operation of paying eighteen hundred men.

In our View of paying the men, the exterior of the pay-office is seen on the right, with a workman in the act of taking from the box his weekly wages, contained in a small open cylinder of zinc, together with a slip of paper, having his name, his number, and the exact amount due to him written thereon. The amount is, of course, ascertained beforehand, by an easy method which we shall presently describe. At the exit gate, as may be seen in the Engraving, is stationed a policeman whose duty it is to see that each man, as he passes from the pay-box to the exit gate, casts the zinc box into a large basket in front of the policeman. Now, with a view to prevent confusion, separate gangs of men, each numbering 200, are called up *seriatim*; each gang has a distinct series of consecutive numbers, so that the accounts are more easily kept and referred to, and any particular workman may thus be more readily found when required than if his name only were called; as, among so large a number, there may be five Browns, six Joneses, and seven or more Robinsons, and so on. By this system of classification and internal office arrangements, fifteen men are paid in one minute; and consequently, as there is only one pay-box, four hours are required to pay the whole of the eighteen hundred men.

We have so far endeavoured to make our readers acquainted with the process outside the pay-office; but, without knowing also what takes place inside, the entire system cannot be understood.

When a man is first engaged on the works, his name is registered in a book for the purpose, and a vacant number is assigned to him. Three metal counters, having stamped thereon the names of the contractors, and the man's own number, are given to him, by which his time each day is accurately ascertained; for as he enters in the morning he leaves one of such counters at the pay-box, a second after breakfast, and a third after dinner. As received, these counters are placed in long shallow boxes, having each 200 compartments, every compartment having its own number, so that the counters are easily placed in their right compartments when left by the men, and as readily given out to them when they leave the works at night. It is quite clear then, that, by such a system, fraud, irregularity, and delay are entirely prevented, though we think, if it could be effected, and we see no difficulty, a second pay-box should be added.

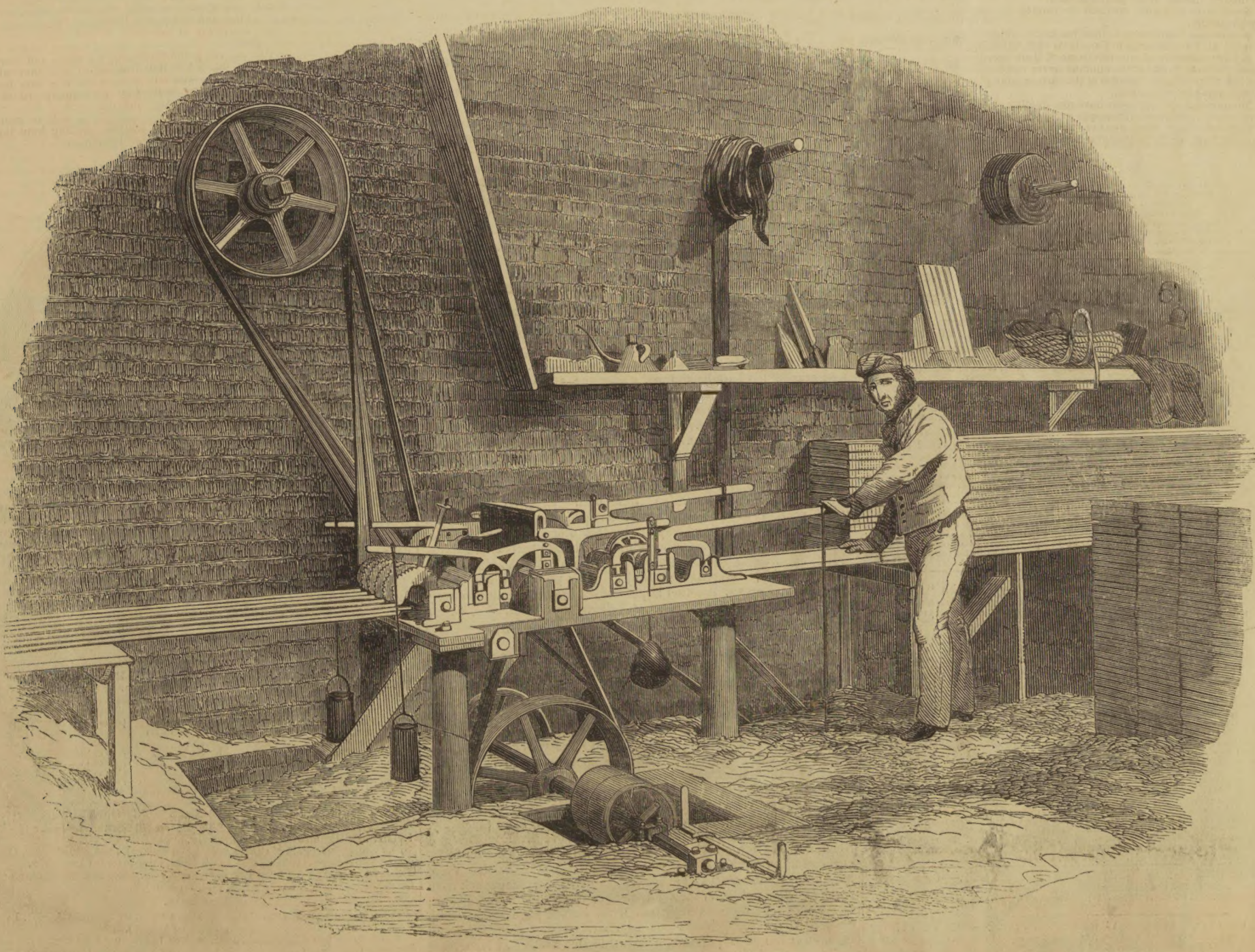
We shall resume our illustrations of the constructive details next week.

PAYING THE WORKMEN.

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THE SASH-BAR MACHINE, FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION BUILDING, IN HYDE-PARK.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, November 24.—Twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 25.—St. Catherine.
TUESDAY, 26.—Princess Mary Adelaide born, 1833.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—Sun rises 7h. 39m., sets 3h. 56m.
THURSDAY, 28.—Oliver Goldsmith born, 1731.
FRIDAY, 29.—Times first printed by steam, 1814.
SATURDAY, 30.—St. Andrew.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 30.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 15	6 10	6 10	7 10	8 20	9 15	10 15
11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30	11 30

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—M. JULLIEN'S
ANNUAL SERIES OF CONCERTS.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

Mlle. JETTY TREFFZ and the GREAT EXHIBITION QUADRILLE Every Evening.
M. JULLIEN has the honour to announce, that the French Drummers, from the 2nd Legion de la Garde Nationale de Paris, having met with the most cordial reception from the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, patronising his Concerts, the "Great Exhibition Quadrille" will be repeated every Evening this Week.
In the production of this Quadrille, M. Julien has endeavoured to bring together every possible element which could conduce to the true interpretation of the characteristic Music of the different Nations therein introduced, and has made the following arrangements:—M. Soualle will perform "The Sicilian Serenade" on the new instrument, the Corno-Musa. The Brothers Clebra will accompany on the Guitar the Spanish Sapatiedo. M. Leroy (from the Choir of the Church of La Madeleine, at Paris) will perform on the Monstre Opheclide. The new Octobass, to which was awarded the First Prize by Messrs. Aubert, Halber, and Meyerbeer, at the French National Exposition of 1849, will be played by Mr. A. Winterbottom. The Castanets in "The Neapolitan Tarantella," and "The Piedmontese Monferina," will be played by Signor Baldacci.

The Grand Moreaux d'Ensemble will be aided by the BAND of HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL ARTILLERY, under the direction of Mr. Catlin; the BAND of HER MAJESTY'S 2nd LIFE GUARDS, under the direction of Mr. Gratton Cooke; the BAND of HER MAJESTY'S COLD-STREAM GUARDS, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey (by the permission of the Commanding Officers); and the French Pas Accelerés, Pas Redoublés, the Revellies, Rappel, Marches, &c. and other Military Ordinances of the French Army, by the FRENCH CORPS of DRUMMERS from the 2nd Legion of the Garde Nationale de Paris, under the direction of M. Barbier, the Tambour-Major, being the first appearance in this country.

DESCRIPTION OF THE QUADRILLE.
Introduction.—Music of Northern Nations.
No. 1.—The French Pas Accelerés, performed by the Corps de Tambours, including La Chamade, Le Chant d'Honneur, and Le Banc. The Grand Pas Redouble by the Three Military Bands, and Honour Guard, the Grand Chant Militaire.
No. 2.—The Spanish Sapatiedo, with variations for Oboe, by M. Delavigne; Flute, Mr. Pratzen; Flageolet, M. Collinet; Guitar accompaniment, by the Messrs Clebra.
Introduction to No. 3.—The Aurora Serenade.—A Sicilian lover to his mistress. Corno-Musa Solo, M. Soualle; Harp Obligato, Mr. Streathers.
No. 3.—The Piedmontese Monferina, concluding with the Neapolitan Tarantella. Castanets, by Signor Baldacci.
No. 4.—"Partant pour la Syrie"—French air, taken from an old Eastern melody, with variations for Bombard, by Herr Soumers; for Trombone, by Signor Clouff; and Cornet-a-Pistons, by Herr Keinig.

No. 5.—The March of All Nations to London. The morning of the inauguration of the Great Exhibition is supposed to be depicted. The great city, which for the first time shelters such wonderful masses from all parts of the known world, is as yet still, when at daybreak the festival is ushered in by the sounding of the chimes of London, echoed far and near from each surrounding belfry. Soon the city is in movement, and the multitudes hasten towards the same goal, all eager to behold the most stupendous realisation of human industry recorded in the annals of the world. A tremendous host bursts forth, and the welcomed Nations one and all join in the glorious cry of "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."
In addition to the new Quadrille, the programme during the week will include a Symphony by Beethoven, a movement by Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer's celebrated music from the "Huguenots," Mlle. Jetty Treffz will sing two new songs for the first time—"The Mountain Daisy," by Linley, and Beethoven's celebrated adaptation from Goethe's poem of "Mignon," "Know'st thou the Lark."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Promenade, Boxes, and Galleries, One Shilling.
Dress Circle Private Boxes, 10s 6d, 2s, and 3s 6d.
Places and Private Boxes may be secured at the Theatre. Private Boxes also at Mr. Mitchell's; Mr. Sam's; Messrs. Leader and Co.; Mr. Chappell; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.; Messrs. Campbell and Co.; and at JULIEN and Co.'s Establishment.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Brilliant reception of the New Tale of Enchantment.—On MONDAY, Nov. 25, will be presented the ENCHANTED PALFREY; or, The Warrior of the Crescent, in which the whole Stud and Company will appear; together with the NOVEL SCENE OF THE CIRCUS, embracing the most extraordinary Acts of Equitation ever attempted; the whole concluding with a Favourite Farce.—Box-office open from 11 to 4.—Stage Manager, Mr. T. Thompson.

ON MONDAY, NOV. 25th, and during the week, will be performed the New Play of the TEMPLAR, in which Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean will appear. After which the New Farce of BETSY BAKER; or, Too Attentive by half, in which Mr. J. Vining, Mr. Keeley, Miss Murray, and Mrs. Keeley will perform; with other entertainments.—ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.

DISTIN'S CONCERTS.—Messrs. DISTIN perform on the SAX-HORNS at the following places:—Oxford, Monday, 25th; National Concerts, 27th, 29th, and 30th, and remain in town to fulfil their engagements.—All letters to be directed to H. DISTIN, Sax-Horn Manufacturer, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, MUSIC-HALL, Store-street, Bedford-square.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, at the above Rooms, on TWO EVENINGS, King the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The First Performance on Monday Evening, December 2nd, at the Second on Tuesday Evening, January 7th, 1851. Tickets and Programmes to be had of Messrs. C. and R. OLIVIER, 41, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN PARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at Whitehall, at 8 o'clock; on Tuesday, at 8 o'clock; on Wednesday, at 8 o'clock; on Thursday, at 8 o'clock; on Friday, at 8 o'clock; and on Monday, December 2nd, at Liverpool.

MISS DOLBY begs to announce that the SECOND of her Annual Series of Three SOIREE MUSICALES will take place at her Residence 2, HINDLE-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant. To come, hence at Eight o'clock precisely. Miss DOLBY will be assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental talents. Single Tickets, Half a Guinea each, to be had of Miss DOLBY only.—Third and Last Soiree will take place on Dec. 10.

MADAME ANNA THILLON and Mr. HUDSON.—On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, will be given, for the first time, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, entirely new and original Entertainment, in two parts.—Part I, entitled, MRS. COLONEL FITZMYTH'S BAL COSTUME, being a Crayon Sketch of Men and Manners.—Part II, COMING EVENTS, or the FOUR QUARTERS of the GLOBE; a Fairy Tale.—The whole to be sustained by Madame Anna Thillon and Mr. Hudson, both of whom will impersonate a variety of characters, and sing various new descriptive songs, ballads, duets, &c. Full particulars will be shortly announced.—Tickets, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 4s; to be obtained of JULIEN and Co.; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; CHAPPEL, 59, Bond-street; and of all music-sellers and librarians.

LOVE'S POLYPHONIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—These celebrated Entertainments will be given on Monday, November 25, at the Public Rooms, Reading. On Tuesday, November 26, at St. John's Rooms, Winchester. On Wednesday, November 27, at the Public Rooms, Exeter. On Thursday, November 28, at the Assembly Rooms, Banbury. On Friday, November 29 (second time), at the Star Rooms, Oxford. On Monday, December 2, at the Corn Exchange, Lincoln. On Tuesday, December 3, and Wednesday, December 4, at the Athenaeum, Sheffield. On Thursday, December 5, and Friday, December 6, at the Music Hall, Hull. On Monday, December 9, and Tuesday, December 10, at the Institution, Barnard Castle. On Wednesday, December 11, at the Assembly Rooms, Boston. On Thursday, December 12, at the Assembly Rooms, Spalding. On Friday, December 13, at the Assembly Rooms, Huntingdon. On Saturday, December 14, at the Institution, Croydon.—Begin at Eight. Stalls, 4s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Tickets, 2s. Books, 6d.

POLLONICON.—The largest and most perfect work of Musical Mechanism in the world.—FIVE PERFORMERS at the same time.—Daily, at TWO o'clock. ROYAL MUSIC HALL.—Entrance through the Lowther Arcade, Strand.—Admission, One to Stalls or Two to Promenade, One Shilling.

THE CLASSIC PANORAMA of the NILE is a vivid realization of all that is picturesque in scenery, grand in architecture, and interesting in detail, throughout the three countries of Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia. It presents the pyramids and temples, the towns and villages the river and the desert, the people and the peculiarities.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Daily, at Three and Eight. Admission—Stalls, 2s; Pit, 1s; Gallery, 6d.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA, ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.—Descriptive Catalogues may be had at the Gallery.

NEW ORIENTAL DIORAMA.—A Sequel to the "Overland Route from Southampton to Calcutta."—The extraordinary success which has attended the exhibition of the Diorama of the Overland Route having proved that a lively interest is now taken by the British public in everything which relates to India, a body of Artists, of unquestionable ability, have been engaged to paint a variety of scenes illustrating the SOCIAL LIFE of ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA, and the Indian and European quarters, the interior of the East, and the various places which Englishmen are accustomed to visit during their sojourn in the East. These paintings, upon a large scale, elegantly set, and constituting, with an appropriate Lecture and Music, a highly instructive entertainment, will be presented to the public this day, the 23rd of NOVEMBER, 1850, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Stocker, late Morning Lecturer in the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, to deliver the descriptive details; and it is confidently believed that the Entertainment—combining in care and brilliancy of execution the famous work of Messrs. Grieve and Co.—will not form an unworthy sequel to the superb Diorama of which they are the Authors. Amongst the Scenes depicted are the following:—The Port and part of the Town of Calcutta, the Traveller crossing the Hooghly, the Indian Planter's Bungalow, an English Lady's Drawing-room, Tiger Hunting (two pictures), the Banian Tree, the Hall, the Interior of the Officer's Quarters, the Taj at Agra; Delhi—Procession of the Great Mogul; an English Court of Justice in the Interior; Lahore, the Capital of the Punjab; the Indus—Troops on the March; Bombay and the Island of Colaba; the Town Hall and Castle of Bombay; the Cave Temple of Elephanta; Hog Hunting in the Decan (two views); Madras—the Custom House, the Surf, &c.; Garden Race; Bishop's College, near Calcutta; the Festival of the Churruck Poojah; a Nautch (or dance of native women); the Cathedral of Calcutta, &c., &c., the whole constituting a perfect picture of every part of India. The artists who have been engaged on the work are well known to, and highly appreciated by the public, and they have had the advantage of consulting the productions of undiminished authorities.—The entertainments will be continued every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, until further notice. Doors open at half-past One and half-past Seven, P.M.; to commence at Two, P.M., and Eight, P.M.—Admission—Front seats, 2s 6d; Back seats, 1s.

EXHIBITION of MODERN BRITISH ART.—This Exhibition is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society, No. 5, Pall-mall East.—Open from 10 till dusk. Admission 1s; Catalogues 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURE on the BALLAD MUSIC of ENGLAND, every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'clock. Lecture on the HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, by Dr. Bachoffner. Lecture on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Poyson, Esq. Model of STEPHEN'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY at work daily. DISSOLVING VIEWS. LECTURE on DRIVING-BELL, &c. &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.—Open daily, from Eleven till Five o'clock; and every evening (except Saturday), from Seven till Half-past Ten.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
A DUBLIN READER should inquire of the editor of "Chambers's Edinburgh Journal" H. B. Belfast.—We shall engrave the Edwards Medal shortly B. D. Greys.—We shall take up the subject next week. The tale is no fiction TRUELOVE will find definitions of the vessels named in Buchanan's "Technological Dictionary." The voyage of the Constance, by "Great Circle Sailing," to Australia, is detailed in No. 416 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
T. D. Islington.—Alderman Thomas Johnson served the office of Lord Mayor in 1841-42 IGNOTATA—Johnson gives mummy from mummy, Fr; mummy, Lat; derived by Salmatius from amomum, by Bochart from the Arabic
X X.—Apply at the East India House, Leadenhall-street
J. K. N. and D. S. Ludlow.—See "Tyranny's Letter-box."
E. M. Horsham.—There can be no doubt of the Tutor's Protestantism
A. B. Glamorganshire.—We cannot enter into the question
L. F. Banbury, had better employ a Stockbroker
A. CONSTANT READER, Brompton.—The name is a real one
ELIZABETH W.—The address of Mrs. Chisholm is 3, Charlton-crescent, Islington
W. B. H. Norwich, will, perhaps, explain further
A. CONSTANT READER, St. Austel.—Apply to the Income-Tax Commissioner of your district
A. CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER should apply to an American agent
T. W. E.—See the California routes, in one of our late Numbers
W. H. W., Worcester, and T. M. S., Belfast.—We shall be glad to see the Sketch, &c., and decide
H. O. Birmingham.—A Memoir of Prince Albert was published a few years since
A. J. M., New York.—Should write to the Secretary
BARRISTER.—The service in an attorney's office would not be of any avail, or even noticed. The time now required at the Middle Temple is, we believe, three years, and is the same for all students. We mention the Middle Temple as best suited to the querist's purpose
Y. G.—The trial of Lord St. Helier took place before the Lords, in the Painted Chamber, on the 16th February, 1841. See a full report of the trial in the "Celebrated Trials," recently published by Benning, of Fleet-street.
A. B. C.—A lodger's goods can be seized and sold for the tenant's rent. A lodger's goods cannot be seized or sold for the tenant's general debts—meaning, of course, debts unconnected with the house.
J. W. WOOD.—Faites bien, laissez dire! act rightly, let people say what they will.
"Deformals," henceforth
A. SUBSCRIBER, Hildon, Yorkshire.—The legal query sent relates too obviously to a private affair to be answered by us. It should be submitted to an attorney or a barrister. See our remark on this subject to a correspondent in our paper of a fortnight ago.
F. C.—The arms of the Duke of Wellington are—Quarterly, 1st and 4th gu. a cross arg., between five plates in saltire, in each quarter, for WELLESLEY; 2nd and 3rd, a lion rampant gu., for COLLEY; and as an honourable augmentation, in chief an escutcheon, charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick conjoined, being the union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion rampant gu., holding a forked pennon of the last flowing to the sinister, one-third per pale, from the staff arg., charged with the cross of St. George. Supporters: Two lions gu., each charged with an eastern crown and chained or. Motto: Virtutis fortuna comes.
H.—An heiress in heraldry is a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue. Unless the son has a paternal coat of arms, he cannot use that of his mother's family
W. C.—A bastard born in England is a British subject to all intents and purposes; he may vote for Members of Parliament, hold office, become a magistrate, and sit in Parliament, just as any other subject. 2. This is a more difficult question; but we are inclined to think, that a bastard born in France, of an English father in the Queen's allegiance, would be an English subject. He clearly, at any rate, comes within the provision of the 7th and 8th Vic., c. 66, s. 3, in respect of a child born abroad of a mother a subject by birth of this realm. A bastard is not in this country *plus nullus* for all purposes.
E. D. Cambridge.—Thanks
J. V. Jun.—J. T. and J. T. Jones
W. T.—We have not room for the lines
BOUCHAL, of Dublin.—If properly posted
SPERANDUM EST.—Received
J. B. Jones, Incognito
W. H. C.—Next week
VERITAS.—Declined

BOOKS &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Hand-book to Harrow-on-the-Hill.—Hall's Farmer's Account-book.—The White Chief's Urn.—Sacred Incidents, 2 vols.
MUSIC.—Labitzky's Quadrille of all Nations.

ERRATUM.—In the obituary of the late Common Sergeant Mirehouse, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 2, 1850, for "Mireskye, Westmoreland," read "Mireske, Cumberland."
*** The Portrait of Herr Neithardt, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, is from a Photograph by Messrs. Beard.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

THE Manchester Chamber of Commerce having in vain urged upon Government the necessity of appointing a Commission, and sending it to India, to inquire into the circumstances which impede the growth of cotton in that magnificent dependency of the British Crown, have resolved to make the inquiry for themselves. For that purpose they have engaged the services of Mr. Alexander Mackay, the author of the "Western World," beyond comparison the best book that has ever been published on the social, commercial, and political condition of the United States. The knowledge acquired by this gentleman of the growth of cotton in America has qualified him for the important investigation which he is about to undertake, and his whole cast of mind, his experience as a "commissioner," or inquirer into public questions, his legal acuteness, and his independence of character, leave no room for a doubt as to his eminent qualifications for thoroughly investigating all the social and political matters involved in the agricultural and economical questions which give the name to his enquiry.

The frequent failures of the American cotton crop; the possibility, though we hope not the probability, that at some future time we may be engaged in disputes or hostilities with the United States; and the wide-spread distress that would fall upon our manufacturing districts, and their industrious millions, if the supplies fell off in the course of nature, or were suddenly stopped by the more arbitrary course of politics; make this question one of the most important of our time. If it should, however, turn out, not simply that India can, under proper management, supply us with the cotton we need as cheaply as America, but that the soil of our own islands can produce an article for us which would render us totally independent both of America and of India for the material of our most important fabric, a double advantage will have been gained, and Great Britain will have double reason to be thankful. Early in August, 1849, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the North of Ireland, we devoted considerable space in our Journal to the subject of the cultivation of flax in that country, and pointed out how much good had been done, under the auspices of the Belfast Society, for the promotion and improvement of its growth. The subject has also been taken up, at various times, by most of our Irish and metropolitan contemporaries; and politicians and agriculturists, as well as manufacturers and merchants, have seriously turned their attention to it. Hitherto, the great drawback to the extensive use of flax, was the slow, wasteful, and costly process of "steeping;" but, within the last few weeks, as we are informed, an invention has been patented by which "the process of steeping has been entirely superseded. No chemical agents being employed, the fibre is handed over to the spinner in a perfectly natural and unimpaired condition, free from dirt and discoloration, and retains all the oleaginous properties in which its strength depends." This process is the invention of Mr. Donlan. Another improvement has been simultaneously made by the Chevalier Claussen, a Belgian gentleman, who, we are informed, has discovered "the means of obviating what has hitherto been one of the main obstacles to the more extended use of linen fabrics—namely, the cold feel, which has always been deemed an inherent characteristic of the fibre." He has succeeded, we are told, "in manufacturing the unsteeped flax into various descriptions of material, which possess, respectively, all the warmth of wool, the softness of cotton, and the glossiness of silk." This gentleman has proceeded to Manchester, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, with introductions to the Chamber of Commerce and the most eminent manufacturers, for the purpose of carrying out upon a large scale a series of experiments with respect to the adaptation of the fibre to the existing machinery for the manufacture of cotton. The result will be looked for with much interest in every part of the country. To Ireland more especially, and the owners and cultivators of certain soils in England and Scotland, it is in the highest degree important. Inventors and discoverers are proverbially sanguine; and it is possible that there may be some unintentional exaggeration in the accounts which have reached the public of the advantages of the new processes; but we believe there is sufficient truth in the statements which have been made, to justify us in characterising the discoveries as among the most practically valuable of our time. Important as it is to receive cotton from India, it will be still more important to our agriculturists and manufacturers, if we can draw from our own soil an article as cheap or cheaper, and possessing all the

advantages which cotton has, with some that it has not. In a short time the public will, no doubt, be made acquainted by the Manchester manufacturers with the results of the Chevalier Claussen's experiments. In the meantime, we can but hope that they will be successful.

As long as the Government of this country shall continue to devote any sum, large or small, adequate or inadequate, in pensions to persons of literary or scientific attainments, it is necessary that the grant of every new pension should be narrowly watched. The pension list has been long and greatly abused. Even the wretched sum of £1200 per annum, devoted ostensibly for the reward of unprosperous genius, and which ought always be held sacred for that purpose, is not secure from the onslaughts of people who have no claims upon it. The country cannot forget that £1000 out of this fund has been given to a lady—no doubt very estimable and deserving—but who being the wife of a high public officer, and having no pretensions to literary or scientific merit, and no plea of misfortune to urge, whatever claims she may have had upon the nation as a near relative of the Sovereign, ought not in any way to have been provided with pocket-money out of a fund like that. Other pensions have been granted with as little regard to justice, and for this reason the public will jealously scrutinise every new addition that is made to the pension list. The claims of men of genius who serve their country, and render its name illustrious among the nations, without benefiting themselves, are unfortunately too numerous and too pressing, to permit any tampering with the small allowance which it is in the power of the Minister of the day to set apart for them. In the interest of these men of genius we feel bound to call attention to one out of two pensions of £100 per annum, which have recently been granted. Of the first, which has been assigned to Mr. John Payne Collier, we shall only say that it has been richly deserved. Every friend of literature and admirer of the unsullied and independent literary character, will rejoice at any recognition, niggardly though it be, of the services which he has rendered. But the other pension, which has been granted to a Mr. Bailey, "in consideration," it appears, "of his eminent literary attainments," requires explanation. Without any disparagement of this Mr. Bailey, we should like to know some particulars relating to his services. He ought to have produced something in the way of literature, if Lord John Russell have deemed him worthy of being rewarded by his grateful country. We happen to know the names if not the writings of all the eminent, and even of the second-rate, third-rate, and fourth-rate authors of the day, but we must confess we never heard of this Mr. James Bailey. All the professional critics are in the same state of ignorance; and even our contemporary, the *Athenaeum*, whose sole business is literary criticism, alleges that the name of this favoured individual was unknown to it before the announcement of his pension; and that his doings, literary or otherwise, are utterly unknown to it at this moment. It may turn out that all the critics, and all the booksellers, and all the readers of the nation, have been kept in the dark by some strange fatality; and that England possesses a man of genius, of whose existence it is not, though it ought to have been, aware. If so, the remarks which we have made will fall harmless, and Mr. Bailey or his friends will shame us and the public by a disclosure of his claims. In the absence of explanation, and considering the past history of the pension list, the public will suspect that a "job" has been perpetrated. Should it turn out that Mr. Bailey's modesty has been at fault in this matter, and that he has written good books, or good articles, without so much as a whisper of his name having reached the public in this age of publicity, we shall willingly make the *amende honorable* for any doubts we may have thrown upon his claims to a pension, or upon the existence of his genius. In the meantime, and without explanation, we must disbelieve in Bailey, and believe in a tampering with the pension list.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been dispensing the Royal hospitality during the past week, to a distinguished circle of visitors. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester took leave of the Queen and the Prince on Friday week, and returned to Gloucester House. The Duchess of Kent has dined at the Royal table almost daily; and, among the guests at the Castle, we may enumerate his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Rev. Lord and Lady Wrothesley Russell, Colonel Bouverie (Royal Horse Guards), and Colonel Codrington (Coldstream Guards).
On Sunday, the Queen and the Prince took an early walk on the Slopes. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, with the Princess Royal and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent also attended the service.
The Viscountess Canning has arrived at the Castle, in the place of the Countess of Mount Edgumbe, as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Macdonald have relieved the Hon. Miss Paget and the Hon. Miss Dawson in their duties as Maids of Honour to her Majesty.
The first dramatic performance this season will take place in the Rubens Room on Monday next.
The birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal occurring on Thursday, the band of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards attended in the morning at the Castle, and performed a serenade, concluding with "God save the Queen."

The ex-Queen of the French, accompanied by the Duchess d'Orleans, the Duchess de Nemours, and the Princes of the Royal Family, left Claremont on Tuesday, and proceeded to Kew, to pay a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. The Royal party returned to Claremont on Tuesday evening.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Three small race meetings still remain on the calendar—one for Tuesday, at Hednesford; a second, at Aberystwith, on Thursday; and another, at Worcester, on the 3rd of December. The "yokels" are likely to have the fun to themselves. Under the head of the "South Lancashire," Newton makes its debut as a "place of sport" for steeple-chasing, under the superintendence of Mr. Topham, to whom the race-course has been leased, and who, we trust, will make it more attractive than the recent affair at Liverpool: we suspect, however, that the autumn meetings this year whatever their results may be in respect of sport, will not produce much to the exchequer of their promoters. The coursing fixtures next week embrace the Newmarket Champion, commencing on Tuesday; the Coquetdale, on Tuesday; Glossop, Newcastle, and Lytham, on Wednesday; and Letcomb Bowers, on Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A further outlay on Lightfoot for the Derby, and Rhesus for the Chester Cup, were the only movements this afternoon. Enough, however, was said and done to admit of the following quotations:—

CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Rhesus (t)	50 to 1 agst Montague (t)	66 to 1 agst Elithron (t)
DERBY.		
15 to 1 agst Grecian	20 to 1 agst Newmaster	40 to 1 agst Lightfoot
2 to 1 — Mountain Sylph	20 to 1 — Lamartine	100 to 1 — Chasut
5 to 1 — colt	30 to 1 — Storm	100 to 1 — Glenhawk
20 to 1 — Teddington	40 to 1 — Bonnie Dundee	
	30 to 1 agst Lord Eglington's lot (t)	

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICK NOVEMBER MEETING.—TUESDAY.
SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 20 added.—Lord Strathmore's Scar (Smith), 1. Mr. Osbaldeston's Faux Pas (Hiett), 2.
THE GREAT WARWICK HANDICAP of 20 sovs each, and 200 added.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Minimum (Barker), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Snowstorm (Arnold), 2.
THE LEAMINGTON WELTER CUP of 100 sovs.—Mr. Meiklam and Cocktail (Mr. Osbaldeston), 1. Mr. Carew's Agis (Mr. Webster), 2.
WEDNESDAY.
FREE HANDICAP STEEPLE-CHASE of 5 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Land's Frank (Fowler), 1. Mr. Hopkins's Gullnare (Archer), 2.
THE GRAND OPEN STEEPLE-CHASE, a free handicap of 20 sovs each.—Mr. Hutton's Lucy Neal (Frisby), 1. Mr. Storey vs The Victim (W. Taylor), 2.
HUNT CUP STEEPLE-CHASE of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Robertson's Ace of Trumps (Mr. Gaman), 1. Mr. Carew's Lansquenet, 2.
FREE HANDICAP HURDLE STAKES of 5 sovs each, and 30 added.—Mr. Benson's Little Queen (Frisby), 1. Mr. Gulliver's Fazeley (Thrift), 2.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—This society resumed its sittings on Monday last. The Lord Bishop of London presided at the meeting. There were also present the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Revs. Dr. Spry, Robert Tritten, and T. Ainger; Messrs. Wm. Davis, James Cocks, H. J. Barchard, Benjamin Harrison, and Arthur Powell. Among other business transacted at the meeting, aid was granted towards carrying into effect the following objects:—Building churches at Werneth, a newly constituted district, lately forming a part of the chapelry of Oldham, in the parish of Prestwich; and at Sandford, a district of the parish of Cheltenham; rebuilding churches at Lymn, near Warrington; Compton, near Newbury; Holcombe, in the parish of Bury, Lancashire; Cherry Burton, near Beverley; and Challacombe, near Barnstaple. Enlarging or increasing the accommodation in the churches of Michaelstone-super-Avon, near Neath, Glamorganshire; Narborough, near Leicester; St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich; St. John, Ousebridge End, York; and Lambeth (parish church).

PATENT LAW REFORM.—The committee appointed by the Society of Arts held their first meeting on Tuesday, at the Society's house, in the Adelphi. The members of the committee present were:—The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P., Mr. Henry T. Hope, M.P., Mr. George Bruce, Mr. Richard Prosser, of Birmingham; Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, Mr. Peter le Neve Foster, Mr. J. H. Elliott, and Dr. Forbes Royle. The committee were unanimous in their affirmation of the following principles:—"1. That inventors, designers, &c., ought not to be subjected to any other expenses than such as may be absolutely necessary to secure to them the protection of their inventions. 2. That the difficulties and anomalies experienced in connexion with patents should be removed." And resolved to prepare a bill, embodying their views, with as little delay as possible.

ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—A meeting of governors and others interested in the welfare of this charity, instituted for the cure of all contractions and deformities, was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the institution, in Bloomsbury-square, for general business. The report, being the eleventh of the society's existence, stated, that during the past year there had been 1295 cases admitted, of whom 71 were in-patients, making a total, since its establishment, of nearly 10,000 persons, the most pitiable objects of charity, who have been restored from deformity to active usefulness. There are at present 700 out-patients under treatment, and the weekly applications average 40, and there are more than 300 severe cases on the books waiting for admission. The report concluded with an appeal for support on behalf of the crippled poor, for whom the largest hospital would not be more than commensurate.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the board-room of the above hospital, No. 6, Liverpool-street, Finsbury. Henry Tucker, Esq., occupied the chair. The report presented stated, that, since the opening of the charity, in June 1848, upwards of 7100 patients had been treated; and the number since the commencement of the present year had reached 2194. The average weekly attendance of patients amounted to 506. It was observed that the contractors were actively engaged in enclosing the plot of ground secured for the intended new hospital, near the entrance to the Victoria Park, and the early commencement of the building was a subject of much anxiety, its necessity being greatly manifested by the numbers who have already received the out-door treatment of the institution.

LAMB AND FLAG RAGGED SCHOOLS, CLERKENWELL.—A general meeting of the friends and supporters of these schools took place on Monday evening, at the school-rooms, Clerkenwell-green. There was a numerous attendance. The report stated that the schools, which are among the most extensive of the class in the metropolis, comprised day, infant, Sunday, and evening schools for adults and young persons engaged during the day. The latter were open on two evenings during the week. The daily attendance at the infant school comprised nearly seventy children, from three years upwards, who evinced the greatest attachment to the school. It was quite a rare thing to see a child come dirty. The plan adopted was merely to separate, the clean from the dirty, and it was considered such disgrace to be separated, that they all tried to avoid it as much as possible. There had been 371 boys and girls on the books of the day school during the past year. Of these, 181 could read well in the Old and New Testaments; the rest (190) could all read a little; 40 could write very well in copy-books; 96 could write very well on slates; 82 understood common arithmetic; 35 girls could sew well; 50 were learning to sew. Upwards of 120 garments had been made in the schools during the past year. The boys excelled in writing; the girls in reading. If the infant-school were three times its size, it could be filled, so anxious were the little things to get to school. The Sunday-school attendance had been as follows:—Number on the books, boys, girls, and infants, 295. Of these, 92 could read with various degrees of proficiency, some remarkably well; 165 were in the elementary class. The attendance at the evening school had been good. The number on the books, male and female, was 152. Of these, 62 could read with various degrees of proficiency; the rest were in the elementary class. They all learned writing and arithmetic; and some of them wrote remarkably well. During the year, there had been an attendance on the whole of the schools of 888 pupils, giving an average attendance of 445; an increase of nearly 150 upon the last return. The clothing fund stood as follows:—Deposits received from 165 depositors since the commencement, £44 10s. 14d.; bonus of fourpence in the shilling added by the committee, independent of the clothes being made free of cost, £12 4s. 8d.; total, £56 14s. 9d.

WIDENING OF CHANCERY-LANE.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Chancery-lane and the neighbourhood took place on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, to consider the best means of carrying out the improvements contemplated at the north end of that important thoroughfare. Mr. J. R. Taylor having been called on to preside, stated that he had collected upwards of £150 towards carrying out the object of the meeting, and he believed that £500 or £600 would be easily raised among the legal profession alone. Just before entering the room he had received £22, making in all upwards of £150. The whole improvement on the east side might be effected for £2000; but if the present opportunity were allowed to pass by, it would, according to some of the newspapers, cost £30,000 or £40,000. Mr. Steele, the proprietor of the corner house now re-erecting, had offered to take £1000 for his interest, which was a very reasonable demand. Messrs. Pickford and Co., whose great traffic was seriously impeded by the present confined thoroughfares, had been applied to, and no doubt would contribute towards the object in view. The only way of carrying out the improvement now was by means of a public subscription; for there was very little hope that the Woods and Forests, in the present position of their income and expenditure, would do anything. But if the public effected the improvement on the east side of the street, no doubt they would have the aid of the Woods and Forests in removing the houses on the west side. Mr. John Tomlin, bencher of Gray's-inn, moved the first resolution, declaring the necessity and practical convenience of enlarging the northern approach to Chancery-lane. He had that day mentioned the matter to the benchers of Gray's-inn, and received an assurance that it should be considered on their next business day. Several other gentlemen having borne testimony to the necessity of the proposed alteration, Mr. G. H. Hutchinson moved that an immediate subscription should be entered into. He understood that the benchers of Lincoln's-inn were about to take the matter into consideration; but while they delayed, Mr. Steele would proceed with his building, and the cost of the improvement would be raised from £2000 to £40,000. A committee was appointed to carry out the object in view, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman.

LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE RAILWAY.—On Thursday, a meeting of the fifth shareholders was held at the Freemasons' Tavern; Mr. Vance in the chair; when, in consequence of all attempts to come to an arrangement respecting the shares with the directors having failed, it was resolved to take legal proceedings against the company, and to apply to Parliament for a bill clearly to define the rights of the fifth shareholders.

MARYLEBONE BANK FOR SAVINGS.—On the 20th November, 1844, 1849, and 1850, the open deposit accounts amounted, respectively, to £15,124, £20,382, and £21,110; and the sums invested with the National Debt Commissioners, to £350,089, £311,094, and £321,775.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—On Saturday morning one of the most difficult and hazardous operations in surgery—amputation at the hip-joint—was successfully performed in this institution, by Mr. Charles G. Guthrie, in the presence of a large number of gentlemen eminent for their attainments in medical science. The patient was a young man, aged twenty-four, the son of a highly respectable chemist and druggist, resident in a distant part of the country. He came into the hospital about a week since; not with any view to economy, but for the avowed purpose of obtaining the best possible advice for the disease under which he was suffering—an extensive tumefaction extending round the thigh, immediately below the hip-joint. An examination showed that the disease was rapidly spreading, and that the only hope of saving the life of the patient was an immediate operation. There was some objection to this, owing to his low condition; but the danger of procrastination appearing imminent, and the young man expressing himself most anxious to undergo the operation, it was determined to perform it without delay. The patient, by his own wish, was placed under the influence of chloroform, and, in a very few moments, became insensible to pain. The operation was then commenced, and in less than two minutes from the first incision having been made the limb was removed immediately below the hip-joint. An examination made on the instant by Mr. Stanley proving the bone above the point of amputation to be healthy, it was not deemed necessary to take out the joint. The operation having been completed, and all the arteries secured, the patient gradually recovered his consciousness, and, in reply to Mr. Guthrie's inquiry as to whether he had suffered any pain, he said, "None whatever;" adding that his impression on awaking was, that the apparatus was not ready. Mr. Charles Guthrie was assisted in the operation by Mr. Hancock, surgeon to Charing-cross Hospital; Mr. Holt, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital; Mr. Canton, lecturer on anatomy at Charing-cross Hospital; Dr. Beith, R.N., surgeon to Greenwich Hospital; Mr. Barlow, apothecary to Westminster Hospital; Professor Echlin, Mr. Hogg, and Mr. Kidd. A dissection of the limb after removal proved the disease to have been of a malignant fungoid character—the tumour itself presenting a brain-like appearance. The patient is described as going on satisfactorily. It may not be generally understood how an operation of this character comes to be performed at an ophthalmic hospital; but it should be remembered (and it cannot be too extensively known) that the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital has accommodation for a large number of general patients, and the only reason the wards are not fully occupied is the very limited funds of which the institution is possessed.

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—The great room attached to this institution, which was formerly the meeting-hall of the "Crown and Anchor," was re-opened on Tuesday evening, for the first of a winter series of monthly balls, after having undergone an extensive process of renovation and refitting. The decorations are very elegant, and cost about £600. The inauguration went off with great éclat, a numerous and gay assembly mustering to auspicious the interesting occasion. A quadrille band occupied the orchestra, and the entire arrangements elicited general commendation.

SWEARING-IN SOLICITORS.—On Wednesday, the Right Hon. Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, attended at the Rolls Court, Chancery-lane, to swear-in solicitors. The number of gentlemen to be sworn exceeded 200. They were introduced to his Lordship in parties of 20.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. Betts has definitively resigned the office of chairman to the Eastern Counties Railway Company. That gentleman sent in his resignation consequent on an accident he met with some weeks since, but was subsequently urged by his colleagues in the directory to re-consider the matter. After giving every consideration to the wishes of his colleagues, Mr. Betts continues to adhere to his original intention.

The following colonial appointments have just been decided upon:—Mr. Bannerman, late M.P. for Dundee, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island; and Sir John Athol Macgregor, Bart. (son of Sir E. Macgregor, formerly Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands), to be President administering the government of the Virgin Islands.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PORTMAN CHAPEL.—On Monday morning, shortly after midnight, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the splendid episcopal structure, known as Portman Chapel, situate in Baker street, Portman-square, which, had it not been so opportunely perceived, would, no doubt, have resulted in the demolition of the sacred edifice. Some of the joistings and flooring were destroyed in the furnace-room, before the fire was extinguished.

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD FORTUNE.—The following remarkable incident, illustrative of the caprice of fortune, occurred on Saturday last, at Gloucester-place, Kentish-town. A distraint had been levied on the premises by the landlord, for arrears of rent to the amount of £80, for which sum the whole of the household furniture had been condemned, and placed in two vans, preparatory to removal, with the exception of a chest of drawers, of fantastic appearance, which had been left to the last from mere accident, when, on looking into one of the drawers, a small paper parcel was discovered, which on being opened, was found to contain no less a sum than 114 old guineas, of the reign of George III. It is hardly necessary to add that the claim was soon discharged, and the furniture returned to its former position.

ACCIDENT AT THE WORKS IN HYDE-PARK.—About four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a melancholy accident occurred at the works in Hyde-park, which has, we regret to state, been attended with fatal consequences. Whilst a painter was engaged in painting one of the iron girders, at the top of the building at the eastern end, the girder gave way under him, falling upon the scaffold underneath, on which several carpenters and labourers were at work. The scaffold was broken through, and one of the carpenters and a labourer fell with the girder and the painter to the ground. The unfortunate men were immediately conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where, on examination, it was found that the painter was dead, but that the carpenter and labourer were still alive, although most extensively injured.

THE JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—At Bow-street police-office, on Wednesday, the prisoners, Gardener, Shaw, Badcock, Chevenear, Bunchers, Clinton, and Kelly (bailed), were brought up on the remanded charge of the robbery of Messrs. Clapham and Williams, jewellers and silversmiths, of the Strand; and, after some further evidence was adduced, Mr. Henry repeated his former reasons for deeming that there was a case against all the prisoners, except Kelly, to go before a jury. He would, therefore, remand the other prisoners to Saturday, and discharge Kelly.

THE GREAT FIRE IN MARK-LANE.—A large number of labourers have been employed for several weeks in extricating from the ruins a vast quantity of goods. Fifty tons of Russian bristles, about ten tons of horsehair, half a ton of sugar, eighty tons of gums, a large quantity of bass, oils, horn tips; and many tons of iron work, such as cranes, chains, scale beams, hydraulic presses, weights, and army accoutrements, a great number of rifles, swords, and other implements of warfare, are amongst the property recovered.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the King's Arms, Limehouse, on the body of Mary Freeman. The deceased was unmarried, and supported herself by slopwork. For eight weeks before her death her earnings amounted only to 1s. 9d., as she was too much exhausted to be able to work constantly. A surgeon who examined the body after death found so much emaciation that he said the process of starvation must have been going on for a twelvemonth. The verdict was "Natural death, caused by want."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, November 16:—Males, 787; females, 794; total, 1581. Deaths during the same period: Males, 435; females, 473; total, 908. The same return shows that the mortality of London, which rose, in its weekly sum, considerably above 900 at the end of October, when a sudden fall of temperature was experienced, has again declined, but only to a small extent, during the succeeding period, in which the thermometer, as regards the mean value of its indications, has nearly recovered its former position. In the last three weeks the deaths have been successively 945, 921, and 908. Taking the ten weeks of 1840-49, which corresponded to that ending last Saturday, the average number was 991; and if this be increased in the ratio of probable increase of population, it becomes 1081, compared with which the 908 deaths registered last week show a decrease of 173. In the present return, consumption is fatal in 125 cases, which is rather below the corrected average; more than 100 of these occurred amongst persons between 15 years of age and 60. From all other affections of the respiratory organs (exclusive of hooping-cough) the deaths amount to 148, which is under the average; but it will be observed, that though pneumonia, which carries off principally young persons, is now less severe than usual, bronchitis, which is spread more equally among all ages, is fatal to rather more than its ordinary amount at this season. Amongst contagious diseases, small-pox was fatal in 13 cases, of which two occurred to men above 20; and this disease has lately shown a tendency to increase. There died also 24 children of measles, and 27 of hooping-cough; 35 children and 4 adults died of scarlatina; 22 persons of diarrhoea and dysentery; but no case of cholera was registered in the week. Typhus now predominates in this class of diseases; and it was fatal last week to 56 persons. A death from low fever in John-street, Tottenham-court-road, is directly ascribed by the medical attendant to deficiency of sewerage; and a flagrant example of disease and death, arising from the neglect of cleanliness within doors, and the want of sanitary arrangements without, occurs in Warwick-place, Hoxton, and is recorded by the registrar of the district. Within the last fortnight no fewer than nine persons labouring under typhus, have been brought to St. Luke's workhouse from Warwick-place. In this place is a small court, consisting of dirty houses, which are ill provided with windows, and almost destitute of drainage, whilst the inhabitants have the greatest difficulty in getting the refuse removed by the contractor. It is found, in several instances, that households have lost two or more of their inmates by epidemics. In Hoxton Old Town, the wife, the son, and the daughter of a publican all died of scarlet fever within a week, the first two on the same day. In Wellington-street, Whitechapel, the two sons of a sawyer died from a malignant form of the same disease; one on the 10th, the other on the 14th November. In St. John's Road, Battersea, on the 4th and 7th November, the two children of a tailor died from measles and hooping-cough, terminating in one case in hydrocephalus, in the other in remittent fever. Also in Harper-place, St. George's-in-the-East, the two sons of a sawyer died of measles within four days, whilst "another child (says the registrar) is not expected to live." In a house in Broad-street, St. Giles, five persons have been attacked by scarlet fever, and in two cases with fatal results. A case of destitution and low fever in a female, who was ultimately taken to the workhouse, was registered in Westminster. The deaths of two women are ascribed to intemperance. A woman died in Greenwich at the advanced age of 100 years, of paralysis, and another at the age of 101, in Limehouse.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday, Thursday, and Friday. The mean of the week was 30 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 46 deg. 2 min., which is rather more than the average of the same week in seven years. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday it was from 6 deg. to 8 deg. above the averages of these days. On the next three days the mean temperature was only about 39 deg., and was 4 deg. and 5 deg. below the average; but on Saturday it again rose to 48 deg., which is 5 deg. above it. The wind was for the most part in the south-west, but in the middle of the week it blew from the north.

COUNTY COURTS.—A return moved for by Mr. Granger, in the House of Commons, on the 16th of July last, in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 326 of session 1849, has just been issued, from which the following information is extracted as regards the sixty circuit courts established under the act of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95:—The number of plaintiffs in the several courts, for the year 1849, 395,191; number of causes tried, 226,403; tried by juries, 802; of which parties requiring same obtained verdicts, 386; amount for which plaintiffs were entered, £1,188,504 11s. 8d.; amount, exclusive of costs, for which judgment obtained, £628,492 14s. 6d.; amount of costs, including witnesses' and attorneys' expenses, £170,957 10s.; amount paid into court in satisfaction of debts, £80,448 17s. 9d.; number of executions, 198,012; number that paid without levy, 33,092; number enforced, 80,093; of these, and not enforced, 8853; number of commitments ordered by the court, 32,750; of which were carried into effect, 14,769. Total amount received in the year, £780,684 9s. 3d.; amount received for general fund, £76,867 12s. 1d.; disbursements, £89,615 15s. 1d. Total amount received by treasurer of each court from their establishment to December 31, 1849, £531,137 7s. 7d.; amount paid, £422,610 18s.; amount paid to her Majesty's Treasury, £18,500.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BOULOGNE HARBOUR.—The French Government has voted 70,000f. towards the completion of the stone bridge now in course of construction at Boulogne, and promise a further sum of 80,000f. in the course of next year. The Corporation of Boulogne, with this assistance, will be enabled to complete this important work, which, with its powerful sluices and command of backwater, will, it is calculated, have the effect of deepening the harbour three or four feet, and enable the packets of the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-Packet Company to enter the harbour at nearly all states of the tide.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

Since our first impression went to press, there has been a great meeting of the Court of Common Council, at which, with the single dissent of Mr. Carr, a Roman Catholic councillor, the usual address expressing unshaken attachment to the Queen, was agreed to. Some severe strictures were passed on the conduct of some portions of the clergy of the Established Church, and on Oxford University.

One of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings for many years took place at Bristol, on Wednesday. An address to the Queen was unanimously agreed to, expressing indignation at the Pope's bull, and declaring the devoted attachment of the citizens to the Protestant principles of the Reformation. There were upwards of 3000 persons present, including many of the most influential of the clergy and laity of the Church of England, and the leading ministers and members of the Dissenting bodies. The meeting, before separating, sang the National Anthem.

Archdeacon Wilberforce has declined to attend a meeting of the clergy in his archdeaconry, principally because the civil power has in the Gorham case invaded the rights of the Church.

We cannot mention by name all the meetings that have been held; the principal are at Edinburgh, Leicester, Carlisle, Bolton-le-Moor, Manchester, Scarborough, Cardigan, Weymouth, Evesham, and many others.

THE NEW POET LAUREATE.—The *Gazette* of yesterday (Friday) evening contains the following:—Lord Chamberlain's Office, Nov. 21. The Queen has been pleased to appoint Alfred Tennyson, Esq., to be Poet Laureate in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of William Wordsworth, Esq., deceased.

The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, after having had several interviews with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the contemplated Mint reforms, left town for Ireland, for the purpose of visiting his property in that country prior to his departure for Tuscany. He is expected to return before the close of next week, and will, in all probability, leave for the scene of his diplomatic services about the 5th of December. We may with some confidence state, that in him, and chiefly owing to his representations, the valuable sinecure of the Mastership of the Mint expires. The public will also be glad to know that the doom of the moneyers is also on the point of being sealed.—*Globe*.

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Thursday, the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the Waterman's Church, at Penge-heath, in the presence of a very respectable congregation.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN FINSBURY.—On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Hynam, chemical light manufacturer, situated in Princes-square, Finsbury. The premises were of great extent, and comprised sundry compartments for the cutting, dipping, and packing business; and, forming two sides of the square, stretched across the entire length of the public road. The main body of fire continued to rage until nearly eleven o'clock. By that period that part of the works where the fire began was nearly burnt out, and the adjoining buildings severely damaged—more especially the premises of Mr. Mansfield, a basket-maker, in Holloway-place, and the houses numbered respectively 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, in Tobacco-hole-court. None of the property destroyed was insured.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—Intelligence from Kilmish, in the south-west of Ireland, dated Wednesday last, the 20th inst., states that for the two preceding days it had blown a severe gale from W.N.W., and that the *Edmond*, of London, for New York, with emigrants, drove on shore the previous night at Kilkeel, and had gone to pieces. The master and part of the crew and passengers were saved, but many are lost. The beach is strewn with wreck and dead bodies.

DARING ROBBERY AT BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—On Thursday information was received at all the stations of the metropolitan police from the city police, that at the offices of the Blackwall Railway, Fenchurch-street, between half-past five o'clock on Tuesday evening and ten o'clock A.M. on Wednesday morning, a safe in the office, which is on the ground-floor, was opened, and a £5 note, with 230 sovereigns, and £30 in silver, were stolen therefrom.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The accounts of yesterday (Friday) from Paris are quite devoid of interest, if we except a letter which has formed a prominent topic of conversation in political circles, and which had been addressed by Gen. Cavaignac to the *Moniteur du Soir*, contradicting a statement in that journal, that he had said, that if Louis Napoleon should be elected by the people in 1852 in spite of the Constitution, he would place his sword at his service. General Cavaignac says, he never could place his sword at the service of a man who should accept a candidature forbidden by the Constitution which he had sworn to respect.

GERMAN STATES.

There is nothing of a definite character to add to what we have already published from this quarter, on the prospects of peace or war.

With reference to affairs in Schleswig-Holstein, accounts of the 19th state that General Willisen had made another movement of his outposts, which, however, only ended in a skirmish, in which a few were killed and wounded on either side.

The Statthalterchaft were firm in their determination to oppose any intervention of the Bund, and not a single Prussian had left the Schleswig-Holstein army in obedience to the decree of the King of Prussia.

ADULTERATION OF ISINGLASS.—A singular piece of fraudulent ingenuity has just been discovered in the manufacture of isinglass—an article extensively used for fining spirituous liquors, in preparing the food of invalids, and for making jellies, blanc-mange, &c. The preparation of isinglass consists of rolling out the raw material into thin sheets, and cutting it into fine shreds. Before the latter process, however, the fraudulent ingenuity alluded to has been practised, by placing a sheet of common gelatine, similarly rolled out, between two of isinglass, and, after a further pressure from the steam-engine rollers, the whole is united together, and the deleterious matter completely hidden by the genuine isinglass: the latter costing about 17s. or 18s. per pound, and gelatine (which is extracted from hoofs, bones, and skins) being only fifteen-pence.

LEAD MINES.—A very rich lead mine is stated to have been just discovered at Salt Hill, close to the town of Galway; some specimens of the ore of which have been brought to Dublin for examination, and are said to be of a very productive quality.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—A dreadful accident took place on board the *Valmy*, 120-gun ship, one of the vessels which composed the Cherbourg fleet. The catastrophe occurred on the 8th inst., when the squadron was proceeding from the English coast to Brest. The master-gunner was preparing between-decks fireworks, to serve in certain cases as night-signals, when by some accident the powder lying about caught fire and exploded, blowing up part of the upper deck, and killing himself and seven other men who were lying close by in their cots. Two other sailors were dangerously wounded, one of whom died soon after; and about a dozen were slightly hurt from the fragments which flew about. After great exertions at the pumps, the fire was got under. The *Valmy*, notwithstanding the shattered state of her decks, was enabled to reach Brest with the rest of the squadron, which hoisted colours half-mast high, in memory of the victims.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING.

The inhabitants of a level cultivated country know little of the Woodcock, except its name. The shooters in such a locality regard the appearance of a woodcock amongst them as an uncommon event; and the killing one is almost an era in their lives. There is many a sexagenarian sportsman who has never seen one on the wing. Now, however, railways and the power of steam bring the districts where woodcocks resort within easy distance of the denizens of London city itself. There are few lovers of the trigger but are ignorant that the district of the lakes, the mountains of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, the temporary abode during the summer months of beauty and fashion, affords the best woodcock shooting, with the exception of some parts of Wales, that is to be had in southern Britain. The luxuriant woods, the admiration of the tourist, which overhang the lakes Windermere and Coniston, and indeed, to a certain extent, all the lakes in that mountain country, afford shelter during the months of November and December to great numbers of woodcocks; and it is a fact which it may be gratifying to sportsmen generally to know, that the game in most of these extensive woods is not preserved. There is, however, but little to preserve; for the marten cats, pole cats, weasels, as well as winged vermin, effectually prevent the increase of that description of game which, to be plentiful, requires the protection of a keeper. Woodcocks being migratory, are, when they arrive in this country, comparatively safe from everything except man.

A difference of opinion will be found to exist as to the best kind of dog for the pursuit of the woodcock. A valued friend, who resided during the last shooting season at Tynish House, by Lochgilphead, in Argyleshire, in one of his letters, observes:—"I think that more cocks may be killed with one or two steady pointers than with spaniels: with the latter you will find more birds; with the former you will have the better diversion." During the season of 1849-50, this gentleman killed with his own gun upwards of two hundred and fifty cocks. His opinion is entitled to great attention, for a more ardent disciple of the trigger never breathed. There is one thing to be observed, however—if pointers are much used in cover, they are apt to become unruly and wild—afterwards on the moors or open grounds. Excellent diversion may be had if you can ascertain the time when fox-hounds draw the covers in your neighbourhood. With a good retriever and a marker, you will, on such occasions, have a capital chance of filling a bag. When it is necessary to beat the woods without the assistance of a pack of hounds, I am no advocate for many dogs. Such as are used should possess the most exquisite sense of smell, and one at least should have been taught to retrieve. Most spaniels take to retrieving naturally. The same remark will apply to setters; and it is not a difficult matter to teach pointers to do the same; but a pointer or setter suffered to retrieve is apt to break away on the shot—a thing of no consequence, whatever, in woodcock shooting, but productive of much mischief in the thepursuit of partridge or grouse. It is generally supposed that the best

cock-shooting is obtained at the time the moon is at the full; and every writer whose observations on the subject have fallen under my notice coincides in this opinion. But the idea is altogether erroneous. Whenever there is sufficient light for the woodcock to feed in the twilight, at morning or evening, he will leave the cover, which is his retreat by day, for the open ground in the neighbourhood. During the full moon he remains all night, and frequently all day, on the open moors and commons, and does not return to the woods; but in the dark moon, as he has not time to satisfy the cravings of appetite whilst there is sufficient light (for some degree of light he must have), he invariably returns to those retreats where he is generally found, and continues feeding for the most part until his hunger is appeased; and at such times he is, like all other game, the most approachable. The woodcock's habits in this respect are well known to the residents in the Fells, who, in some seasons, catch great numbers by means of *springes* set on the exposed parts of the mountains near to the places where these birds resort.

Now, a word or two relative to these springes. Until my residence in the immediate neighbourhood of the Fells, I had treated as almost fabulous the accounts of woodcocks being caught in the manner I am about to describe; and I doubt not that many tourists in the beautiful district between the Lakes Coniston and Windermere will have noticed the numerous straight lines or rows of small stones on the exposed sides and tops of the hills, without having any idea that they were intended for the capture of the (to the sportsman) most interesting bird which visits Great Britain. Such is the case, however: when the woodcock leaves his day retreat and resorts to the mountains, if he find the most trifling obstruction to his course, such as a row of small stones, he will run by the side of them until he finds an opening through which he can pass, although the stones may not rise more than three inches in height above the level turf upon which the bird is running. In this opening, which is just wide enough to admit the passage of a woodcock, a noose of horse-hair is so fixed that the capture of the bird is almost a certainty, should he attempt the road purposely made for him, and which he seldom fails to do.

The diversion presents a greater variety than any other kind of field sport. A woodcock will at times go away with the swiftness of the wind; again he will rise with all the whirring of a partridge; and again will fly with the noiseless wing and sluggish motion of an owl. You never know how to have him; and it is this very uncertainty that gives such uncommon zest to the pursuit. Generally speaking, it may be taken for granted, that a woodcock flushed at the top of a wood will, as soon as he clears the tops of the trees, dart downwards, and present, under any circumstances, a most difficult shot: if the shooter be above him, he is out of sight in an instant; if below, there is nothing for it but to fire at him as he approaches, for if suffered to pass, his rapidity of flight is such that a success-



SILVER CANDELABRA FOR THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

ful shot, to say the best of it, is a mere chance. If flushed at the lower part of a wood, he will fly along the bottom, and then the business is not so difficult. If flushed in the middle of a wood, he will frequently be too far off for the shooter to reach him, and must be marked and flushed again.

There are two or three varieties of the woodcock; the large kind weigh, on an average, twelve to fourteen ounces, the smallest from nine to ten or eleven, the fatness, or otherwise, of the bird causing a difference of an ounce or two. Considerable variation will likewise be found in their plumage; but this is matter more relevant to the naturalist than the sportsman. Generally speaking, a fat bird is like any other fat animal, lazy; and this applies particularly to the woodcock; but the smaller of this long-billed tribe are invariably swifter on the wing and more difficult to shoot than the larger kind.

The best shot to be used is No. 4; at any rate, the shot should not be smaller than No. 5, for a large shot will cut off a small twig or branch of a tree, and still retain sufficient strength to kill, whilst a small one will expend its force by coming in contact with such an obstruction. It is needless to add, that it will often be necessary to fire at a cock through thick cover, or the chance of a shot will be lost.

As to the best description of gun for cock shooting, it must be borne in mind that a gun is a very different thing in the hand after two or three hours' ramble on a fell-side or amid the tangled brake of a woodcock cover, to what it is in a gun-maker's shop. What feels a trifling weight in the latter place, becomes an almost intolerable burden after some hours' active exercise; and, therefore, a light gun—not to weigh more than 7 or 7½ lb. when loaded—is much to be preferred for this, as well as, in my opinion, for every kind of shooting. A stock which feels short in a gun-maker's shop, will generally be found plenty long enough in the field, and a barrel 2 feet 4 inches is the utmost length I would recommend. If shorter than that, the gun becomes, to a man of middle height, inconvenient and dangerous to load; but, with this drawback, a barrel only 2 feet 2 inches is preferable. Any weight in the shooting-jacket pocket—only a pound or two, even—will frequently prevent that free action of the arm necessary to attain true and perfect aim.

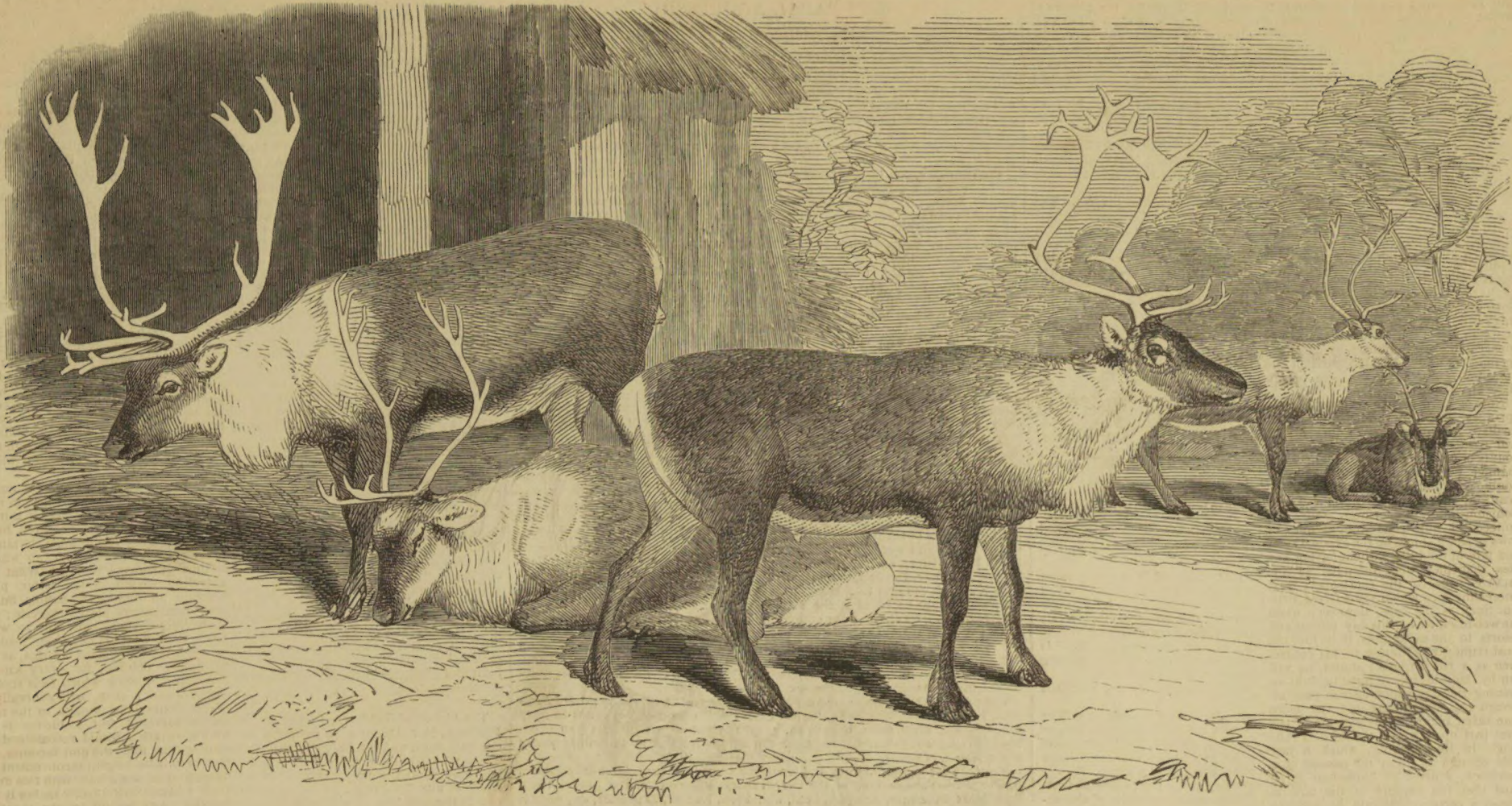
CANDELABRA FOR THE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

THESE very beautiful specimens of plate, modelled and designed by Freret, and weighing nearly 1000 ounces, are from the manufactory of Mr. C. F. Hancock, of Bruton-street. They were ordered by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, on the occasion of his marriage, and have been just shipped to Stockholm.

In elegance of design, and in the high and correct finish given to the various details, they exhibit admirable examples of the skill of our modern workers in silver.



WOODCOCK SHOOTING.



HERD OF REIN-DEER, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY REGENT'S PARK.

REIN-DEER,

PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BY W. C. DOMVILLE, ESQ.

The great number and individual value of the gifts which have recently been made to the Zoological Society, are very significant of the good management under which the menagerie is maintained, and of the interest with which its progress is regarded by a most extensive circle of patrons.

It appears, in the present instance, that Mr. Domville having determined that his summer tour in Norway should afford him an opportunity of adding something to the great collection in the Regent's Park, selected half-a-dozen Rein-deer from a herd of 700, which he found in the mountains, and engaged with the farmer to whom they belonged to convey them to Christiania; whence, in due course of time, they were transmitted by his agent, Mr. Bennett, to Hull, and thence to the Gardens. One female died before they left Norway. Two males and three females reached their destination in safety, and in such fine condition, that there is every prospect of their withstanding the effects of our damp climate, which is so especially adverse to all animals from the northern regions. The invaluable services of the Rein-deer as a domesticated animal among the Laplanders are too well known to require an elaborate notice from us; but that very fact will induce every visitor to regard them with attention, and Mr. Domville could scarcely have given a more instructive addition to the menagerie than that which will enable every one to observe for himself the characteristic peculiarities of this remarkable animal.

Although the Rein-deer is rendered more completely subservient to the wants of man in Lapland than in any other country, its range extends throughout the whole northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America. In America, its southern limit is as low as the parallel of Quebec; and although it is only regarded on that continent as a beast of the chase, it is very highly valued as an article of food, and as producing a hide more capable of repelling the effect of cold than that of any other animal in the fur countries. Some doubt appears

to have existed among naturalists as to the identity of the species of North America and of the old continent, mainly on account of the large size to which the former attain, for the endless variation in the form of the horns cannot be taken into consideration at all. The caribou, as the Rein-deer is called in America, has never, we believe, been brought in a living state to Europe; but there is a fine example from York Factory, in the collection at the British Museum, which possibly may have reached the weight mentioned by Sir John Franklin, of 240 lb. The domesticated deer of Norway and Lapland fall very far below this stature, but they retain every other characteristic of the wild migratory herds which roam the arctic regions. The Rein-deer varies in colour from a dark slaty grey to white, according to the season and the limits of its northern range: its feet are remarkably extended, and the hoofs of great breadth and roundness; this structure, combined with the great strength of the fetlocks, gives great firmness to its tread upon the yielding snow. The muzzle, instead of being bare, as in the other deer, is almost entirely covered with hair; and horns are produced by the female as well as by the male. These differences of structure are accompanied by an expression which, even to the most unobservant, would indicate an extraordinary variation from the type of the deer family, which is only exceeded by the Elk. The collection of deer at present in the possession of the Society includes at least a dozen species, among which we notice fawns of the Wapiti, Virginian, Hog-deer, and Axis—an admirable proof of their health, and of the attention that secures it.

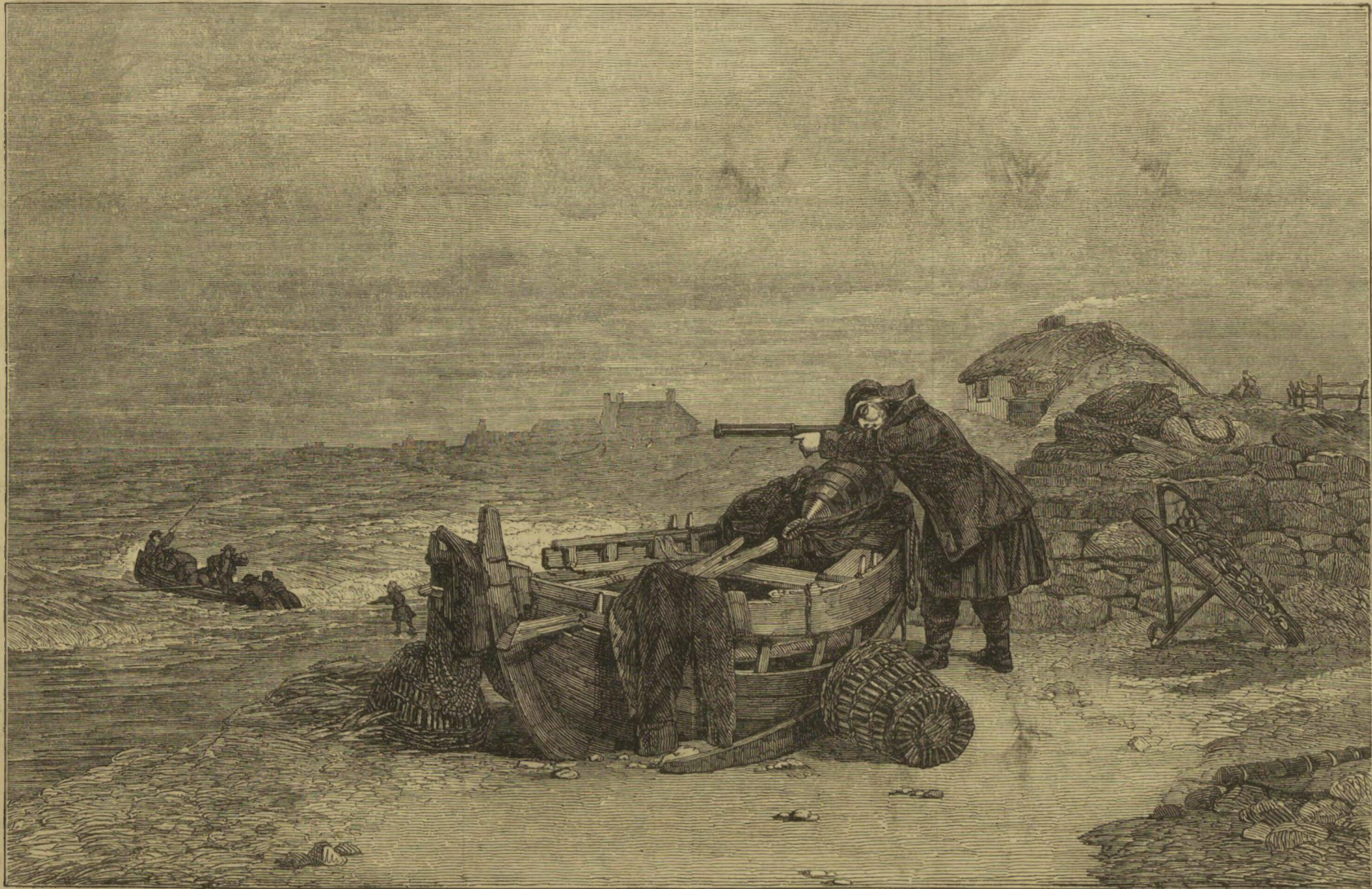
WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART,
PALL-MALL EAST.

This charming Exhibition differs materially from the old-established spring and summer collections in several points, and advantageously so: for instance, no pictures are admitted and hung up merely to cover the blank top part of the walls; but all accepted works are uniformly mounted, and placed as near as

possible to the line of convenient vision. Again, not only finished pictures are admitted, but also the artists' original sketches, and studies from nature for them. The number of works by each artist is limited to three, so that a much greater variety of excellence is presented than when two or three leading men monopolise the best places and most of the space. This variety is still farther enhanced by a large portion of the specimens being selected gems from several collections; and we are happy to find that her Majesty has graciously become a contributor.

Through the tasteful and judicious manner in which the drawings are mounted and framed, they can be enjoyed, individually or collectively for any length of time, without the observer experiencing that painful exhaustion of sight and weariness which the glare of the gilding and mass of paintings at the Academy exhibitions invariably produce. Indeed, as this fairness of hanging is one of the leading objects of the promoters of this Exhibition, it will be, perhaps, best to quote a sentence or two from their brief prospectus, especially for the sake of its concluding remark:—"The chief objects the promoters of this Exhibition had in view were, to bring together some of the best works of modern Artists, in the shape of Drawings and Sketches, placed so that they might be fairly seen, and to give artists another opportunity of coming into immediate communication with purchasers. How far they have succeeded on the present occasion, the public will decide. Seeing, however, what has been done in a very limited space of time, and without any lengthened notice to artists; aided, also, by the suggestions which they have already received from various quarters, the promoters have every reason to expect that they will be able, next year, to bring together such a collection of sketches and drawings as will be worthy the attention of every lover of modern British art."

The original sketches for pictures form a very choice assemblage; several of these are, in some particulars, of higher excellence than even the finished works. Thus, in the large oil sketch for the picture "Coming of Age," by Mr. W. P. Frith, exhibited two years ago at the Royal Academy, there is a choice harmony and unity of colour and tone in which the great picture is somewhat defective. There are also two or three other beautiful oil sketches by Mr. Frith.



WINTER EXHIBITION OF MODERN BRITISH ART.—PILOT BOAT GOING OUT.—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.

There is here the finished oil sketch, by Mr. E. M. Ward, for the picture of "Dr. Johnson perusing the manuscript of the 'Vicar of Wakefield';" so well known from the large print. Another singular oil sketch, in chiaroscuro, by Mr. Cope, for the fine picture of "Lear and Cordelia," seen in last year's Academy exhibition. Another classic gem by Mr. Cope, sketch for a picture of "Pastorella," from "Spenser," painted on a gold ground, is like an embrowned antique fresco.

Near the large picture by Mr. Frith hangs a richly coloured sketch, by J. C. Hook, for the picture he engraved a few months ago; also, a vigorous little sketch by Egg, for his picture in the Vernon Gallery.

There is a very fine pen and ink sketch, by Mr. Gilbert, for his "Characters from Shakespeare," wherein his taste, decision, and Rubens-like faculty of composition shows off to much greater advantage than they did in the finished picture exhibited at the British Institution.

The finished works embrace a great choice and varied range of subject. The "Highland Mother," by Mr. Topham, we think one of his finest works.

Mr. Elmore has one or two of the finest pieces of painting we have ever seen from his hand—"Beatrice" and "Reflection."

Mr. Charles Landseer has two small pictures from Scott's "Woodstock," the colour and boldness of execution in which give us a far higher idea of his power than his large pictures.

"A Shady Grove," by Mr. J. D. Harding, is rich and admirable in its forms and composition.

Mr. F. Goodall has two well-finished little pictures from Irish life—"The Ejected Family" and "The Heath Cart."

Mr. E. A. Goodall has three picturesque and ably-treated rustic interiors. "Carting the Wheat" is a fine drawing, by Mr. S. Palmer; in it a golden foreground is relieved by a fair expanse of varied middle distance. The near foliage is truly in sunshine.

Mr. George Frapp's "View on the Thames, near Maidenhead," is in bright daylight; clear as crystal, cool and sunny.

Near this is placed a clever composition and effect, by Mr. S. T. G. Evans, "On the Avon."

There are a few very perfect architectural subjects in the Exhibition. On one of the screens there is a first-rate "Prout," hanging by a very fine view of "Venice," by Mr. Holland.

Mr. Mackenzie has two small highly-finished drawings. One, "Christchurch Gate, Canterbury," has all the precision and detail of a first-rate photograph, with an amenity and beauty of broken colour equal to the finest of Turner's early architectural drawings. "Rivaux Abbey, Yorkshire," is another equally admirable work, by the same artist.

Mr. Duncan has an excellent picture, "Pilot-boat going out." As we present an engraving of it, our readers can judge for themselves of its invention and composition. The colour is very rich and beautiful, with the least gaudiness; and the quiet repose of mellow sunlight on the foreground contrasts admirably with the gathering and fearful gloom of the stormy distance.

Mr. Duncan's well-known power of conscientious and characteristic detail is well exemplified in his picture of the "Prawn Catchers." The distant portion of coast towards Beachy Head in this drawing is given with great truth.

Messrs. Dodgson, Jutsum, and Jenkins are represented by several excellent productions.

Mr. Lance has, in addition to a large picture, two simple groups of golden and purple fruit, which we admire exceedingly, and are delighted to be able to compare them immediately with the marvellous realisations of Mr. Hunt, one of whose most perfect works is "Plums." To an artist who wishes to learn the use of transparent and opaque colour this picture is indeed a lesson.

A great space would be required to notice, ever so briefly, the numerous first-class specimens; but we must not forget Mr. Catermole's harmonies of characteristic composition, "The Intercepted Letter," and "Presentiment of Ill."

There are three of Turner's finest water-colour drawings, of his best period. Two are small ones—"Vesuvius in Repose," and "Vesuvius in his Glory." The other is certainly the gem of the Exhibition—"Junction of the Tees and the Greta." This magnificent drawing is engraved in Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," and it has been ably commented on by Mr. Ruskin in his "Modern Painters."

Mr. Roberts, R.A., has contributed a masterly painting, "Roslin Chapel." "The Summit of Goutfell," by Mr. Nesfield, combines the exactness of geological truth with a vast extent of space, which terminates not with the earth, but is carried far away into the distant heavens by a range of mighty cumuli. "Sketches from Nature," by R. Ansdell, one from flaky slate rock, with the sharpest lines and angles; the other a weathered rock, in rounded lumps; seem ready to tumble into boulders, and sleep on the sunny sward below.

We intend further to illustrate this very interesting Exhibition.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN COLLINSON'S BEHRINGS STRAITS ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Letters from the ships of the expedition under Captain Collinson, C.B., in search of Sir John Franklin, *via* Behring's Straits, have reached England, *via* Panama. One letter, dated Honolulu, June 30, says:—

Here we are after a very tedious passage of 175 days from England. We did not see the *Investigator* after 21st of April. We sailed on the 30th (this day) for Behring's Straits. We are too late to effect the object of our cruise this season, but we cannot help it, so hope for the best. The *Herald*, Captain Kellett, left here six weeks since for the Straits, so we expect to meet her, as well as the *Plover*, Commander Moore. We have not spared the canvas on our way here. "We find this place destitute of refreshments, and everything is monstrously expensive, on account of the California business. There are about 30 ships in the place, all eager for provisions, and the government has not made any preparations for our departure."

Other letters announce the departure of Captain Collinson, and that his last words were that he intended to join the *Plover*, take her under his orders, and push for the ice at once, keeping the *Plover* in reserve to fall back upon.

The *Investigator*, Commander McClure, has also sailed from Whoa, July 4, but it was expected that, on joining the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson would send her to Valparaiso for provisions and stores.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—As, in consequence of the death of Sir Phineas Riall, the colonelcy of the 15th Regiment of Foot has lately become vacant, it is supposed in military circles that the colonelcy of the 20th, so long vacant, and that of the 15th, will be given away at the same time; this will cause a further delay of some days. It is, however, still confidently stated, that the distinguished officer so often named (Major-General Lightfoot, C.B.) will succeed to one of these vacancies.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ARMAMENTS.—The French Government, notwithstanding the previous reduction of its war budget, have ordered an augmentation of their military force upon the Rhine. We believe we may state that the intention of the English Government to reduce the army by 5000 men, has also been abandoned.

THE SLAVE-TRADE SQUADRON.—When the steamers and men-of-war recently sent out to the coast of Brazil shall have arrived, we shall have the following force there:—*Southampton*, 50; *Thetis*, 38; *Tweed*, 18; *Spider*, 3; *steamer*, 10 (screw); *Conflict*, 8 (screw); *Cormorant*, 6; *Geyser*, 6; *Riflemen*, 8 (screw); *Sharpshooter*, 8 (screw); and *Harp*, tender; total, eleven effective men-of-war.

CHANGES IN THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND ARTILLERY SCHOOLS.—It is understood that a recent interview between the Master-General of the Ordnance and Lord John Russell was connected with some very important changes in the Ordnance, the Academy at Woolwich, and the Carshalton School.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND ORDNANCE.—These departments are to be consolidated and placed under one uniform system of pay and duties.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE.—Total cavalry (three regiments), 95 officers, 132 sergeants, 27 trumpeters, 24 farriers, and 1020 men. Total infantry (three regiments or seven battalions), 205 officers, 257 sergeants, 135 drummers, and 4497 men.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1850.—The Lords of the Treasury have called for these estimates, with instructions that the same are to be prepared with the most rigid economy.

MEDALS FOR EGYPT.—The surviving veterans of the celebrated landing in Egypt, and subsequent actions afloat and ashore from March, 1801, to the 2nd September of that year, will be pleased to hear that the medals granted to them for their distinguished services have at length been delivered to the authorities by the contractor, and will at once be issued.

HOLYHEAD DOCKYARD.—The town of Holyhead is in a state of great dismay by the breaking up of the Government Dockyard, an event which will seriously affect the commercial prosperity of the inhabitants.

It is confidently rumoured, in military services, that the large sum of £16,000 has been offered by the Major of a Lancer regiment, recently quartered at Brighton, for the purchase of the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and refused, after two days' deliberation. The highest sum ever given for the purchase of a step was, we believe, £20,000.

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS.—Major-General Parker, C.B., Major-General J. J. Lucy, and other officers, assembled on Tuesday in the Woolwich Marshes, to witness experiments with Quartermaster Freeburn's fuses. The trial was well on with the view of testing whether the workmen could make fuses equally well on Mr. Freeburn's plan as he could himself. Fifteen shells were fired during the experiments—ten 32-pounders and five 8-inch or 68-pounders. The result of the experiments showed that the wooden fuses are evidently the best and most economical, the brass fuses being very expensive, as they must be adjusted and held to the shells by screws. Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, of the laboratory department, some time ago fitted several shells with wooden fuses, made without screws, the threads of which are liable to become unfit for adjusting in the shells when expanded with water, or contracted in dry warm weather. The Lieutenant-Colonel's plan is extremely simple, being merely to make the mouth of the shell concave, and the neck of the fuses convex. In that form two moderate blows with a wooden mallet are sufficient to drive the fuses home at the time they are required for use, and they are safer and less liable to fall out from the shell during its flight than any previously tried. The whole of the wooden fuses fired on Tuesday were on the plan described, and afforded abundant evidence of its superiority and simplicity, under every circumstance, and freedom from danger to the persons firing with them.

The whole of her Majesty's ships in command that are accessible to home will be put out of commission in the course of the next month, and then re-commissioned, in order to bring into operation, on the 1st of January, the new and improved system of provisions, grog, &c.

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.

MEETINGS.

The excitement on the subject of the Papal aggression continues and increases, and the steps taken on both sides seem likely to lead to still further agitation.

A numerous body of merchants and bankers have requested the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting of the citizens of London, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late most unjustifiable attempt of the Bishop of Rome to exercise an unauthorised and unprecedented interference in the affairs of this kingdom, and the meeting is appointed to take place on Monday next, at two o'clock precisely.

On Thursday, the 14th, a great county meeting was held at Shrewsbury, in accordance with a numerous signed requisition to the High Sheriff of the county, headed by the Lord-Lieutenant, Viscount Hill. A great number of noblemen and gentlemen were present, and a large number of the town-council of Shrewsbury, freeholders of the county, and tradesmen of the town. An address was unanimously voted to her Majesty, and the Lord-Lieutenant of the county entrusted with the presentation.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held a general meeting on Friday, Nov. 15, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. A memorial and petition to the Queen was moved by the Bishop of London, seconded by the Bishop of Jamaica, and carried unanimously, which represented, amongst other things, that notwithstanding the laudable provision made for the government of the Church of Christ in the colonies by her Majesty's Government, the Bishop of Rome has in divers instances, particularly at Sydney, Hobart Town, Adelaide, Toronto, and Newfoundland, intruded into sees so erected by her Majesty. That the Society now sees, with regret and indignation, the last most wanton and insolent aggression of the Bishop and Court of Rome on the rights of the Church of England, the prerogative of her Majesty, and the liberties of the people. The Society prays her Majesty to discountenance, by every constitutional means, the claims and usurpations of the Church of Rome.

On Saturday, the vestries of St. Pancras and Marylebone severally passed resolutions thanking Lord John Russell for his manly declaration against the insidious designs of Popery. Some opposition was exhibited at both vestries, and at Marylebone a Mr. Bacon made some severe observations on Lord John and on the Established Church.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Strand, held on Monday, where strong resolutions were unanimously passed against the recent encroachments of the Papal power, and for addressing her Majesty and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Principal of King's College, stated: "Her Majesty had been the first to denounce this invasion by the Pope upon her authority. When she heard of it she at once sent for Sir George Grey, the Home Secretary, who, on obeying her summons, found her Majesty walking up and down the drawing-room in a state of great excitement. 'Sir George Grey,' said her Majesty, 'I am Queen of England, and I will not bear this.' (Loud cheers.) What the people had to do, therefore, was to rally round her Majesty, and support her at this critical juncture of affairs." (Cheers.) The men of St. Mary-le-Strand unanimously followed the rev. gentleman's advice.

The parish of Marylebone held a public meeting on the same day; Lord Portman, the senior churchwarden, in the chair; when an address to her Majesty was adopted, after some opposition, praying that measures be taken effectually to secure her dominions against the aggressive and overreaching policy of the Bishop of Rome.

Meetings for similar objects, and ending generally in unanimous resolutions against Popery, were held at the Holy Trinity, Minories; of the Bristol Town Council, at Worcester, Bridport, Deal, Blandford, Halifax, Rochester, and several other places.

On Monday, also, a meeting of Roman Catholics took place at Birmingham, when it was resolved that an address be presented to "the Lord Bishop (Roman Catholic) of Birmingham." In his answer, the Bishop alluded to the unusual excitement, and said the whole error engraved in the popular mind is occasioned by confounding the spiritual supremacy of the Pope with his temporal sovereignty; the mere dividing of the country for spiritual purposes, as every religious community divides it, with a taking of some kind of temporal possession of it. "The chief Bishop, (he said) of our Church has appointed us Bishops over our own flocks, just as he has always done in Ireland, and as he has done in the British colonies." He thanked the inhabitants of Birmingham for their moderation and good feeling.

On Tuesday, the Court of Aldermen, on the motion of Sir Peter Laurie, seconded by Alderman Farebrother, unanimously resolved that a dutiful and loyal address be presented to her most gracious Majesty on the late audacious encroachments of the Bishop of Rome on the supremacy of her Majesty, and in defiance of the laws and constitution of this Protestant country.

On the same day, the inhabitants of the united parishes of St. George and St. Andrew's, Holborn, resolved to present a similar address to her Majesty. At the meeting, a gentleman said that her Majesty was surrounded by Papists in her own household, and was bound hand and foot by them; but the Rev. Dr. Worthington, the Chairman, assured the meeting that there was no ground for apprehension; and were the case otherwise, by exhibiting a leaning towards Popery, her Majesty would forfeit her title to govern these realms.

At a meeting of the ward of Cripplegate Without, on Wednesday, at which resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the Papal usurpation, and approving of an address to the Queen, the apple of discord was rather unnecessarily thrown down by Archdeacon Hale. He declared that there was "involved in this subject the question of the true religion, and he did not hesitate to say that the true religion was the Protestant faith," which will probably rouse against the movement much religious rancour. The Archdeacon also said that "the Romanism that prevailed in the Church of England had arisen from Jesuit influence."

At Liverpool, on Wednesday, an important demonstration against the Papal aggression took place. The requisition calling the meeting had 1700 signatures, and the Amphitheatre, the largest building in the town, was crowded to excess. The principal speakers were Mr. T. B. Horsfall, the Rev. Mr. Walmesley (a Catholic), the Rev. Dr. McNeile, &c. The address to her Majesty, declaring feelings of indignation at the insolent attempt made by the Pope of Rome to interfere with her Majesty's undoubted prerogative, and praying for the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be most effectual to secure the Royal prerogative and Protestant faith in this realm, was adopted, and was a resolution giving the cordial thanks of the meeting to Lord John Russell for the expression of his determination to uphold the supremacy of the Crown. At this meeting the Rev. Mr. Walmesley obtained a hearing; but his amendment, to the effect that the present contemplated address was unnecessary, was lost by an overwhelming majority.

At a meeting of the Archdeaconry of Stow, Lincoln, on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Aspinall, a somewhat distinguished liberal clergyman, said, he could not include such an attack upon the Church as that which had now been made in civil liberty, but must regard it as a most ungrateful return for the course of conciliation which those who thought with him had always supported. He would assail no man's right of conscience. But they were met to defend their own, and therefore, on this occasion, they ought all to act with one heart and mind against their common assailant. The usual addresses were agreed to.

There have been meetings, also, of the Orangemen at Newton, Lancashire; of the inhabitants of Gosport, Bolton, Brighton, Leigh, Lyme Regis, Carnarvon, Bath, Hertford, Prescott, Whalley, Ware, Macclesfield, Stepney, Great Yarmouth; of the Court of Burgesses, Westminster, and a number of other places; making this, certainly, one of the most extensive and active agitations that has occurred within our memory.

EVENTS.

Amongst the facts connected with this subject, we may mention that the signatures to the declaration of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex amount to 408, or nearly the entire body.

Seven hundred and forty-seven members of the English Bar have signed the address to her Majesty, including three Masters in Chancery, forty-six Queen's Counsel, and nine Serjeants-at-law.

A meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Worcester was held on Friday, when the meeting was addressed in some able speeches; and memorials to her Majesty and the Bishop of the diocese, against the assumption of ecclesiastical authority in this kingdom by the Pope, were adopted. Archdeacon Hone, said, "I think the time is come when we ought not merely to be prepared to repel invasion, but to carry on the aggressive against Popery. The priests boast that there are 175,000 Roman Catholics in London, and above 200,000 in Liverpool. In Manchester and other large towns there are also great numbers. Let us thank them for the announcement, and set to work to spread Protestant truth among them."

On Sunday, an event occurred which partakes of the character of violence. At St. Barnabas Church, Pimlico, known for the adoption of ceremonies approximating to those of the Catholic Church, a number of strangers were present, and a still greater number congregated outside, the services were interrupted, and such a riot ensued, that the police (some of whom had been collected, in anticipation of a disturbance) were obliged to interfere. One person was, on Monday, carried before the magistrate for Westminster, Mr. Broderip, charged with a breach of the peace, by endeavouring to force his way into the church. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, thought the charge not made out, and dismissed it. The decision was received by a burst of applause from a crowded court.

On Sunday, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. George's, Lambeth, was crowded in expectation that the Cardinal would address the congregation. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Doyle, explained in the course of his sermon, that by the forms of the Church the Cardinal could not come before them until he had been duly inducted into his see. The ceremony would take place as speedily as possible, as it was the anxious desire of the Cardinal to appear personally before those entrusted to his care, clothed with all the insignia of his office, in order that personally he might have the opportunity of explaining his own opinions, and vindicating his acts. The oath paraded in the public newspapers, as taken by the Archbishop on his appointment, they had seen; but the Cardinal repeated to him (that of which personally he required no assurance), that no such oath had ever been taken by him—that it was all a pure invention! He announced it was the intention of the Archbishop of Westminster to give in that church, every evening during the season of Advent, a series of lectures.

At all the Catholic Churches in the metropolis the congregations were invited to sign an address to the Queen, professing unimpaired and unaltered fidelity to her Majesty, and declaring that their Church made no attack on her Majesty's rights, power, authority, or jurisdiction. The congregations were all exhorted, also, to be charitable and forbearing, the example of the early Christians being held up for imitation; though there is, we trust, no chance of any man amongst them being personally injured.

On Monday, several gentlemen waited upon Sir George Grey with memorials

from several parishes to the Queen, upon the subject of the Papal aggression.—Sir George Grey said, in receiving these addresses through a deputation he had made an exception to the ordinary rule, at the request of Mr. Masterman. The applications from persons who wished to present these addresses through the medium of deputations were so numerous, that he had been obliged to decline to receive them. The addresses would be as certainly presented to her Majesty if they were sent to him, as if they came through the hands of a deputation.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business of the police-court at Guildhall, on Saturday, a gentleman appeared before Mr. Alderman Challis, to ask his advice—whether the late innovation by the Pope upon the rights of the Sovereign of this country, rendered his emissaries, or those executing his commands, liable to any penalty? An act of Parliament, passed in 1845 (9th and 10th Vict., c. 59), repealed certain acts to enforce pains and penalties upon individuals for holding religious opinions contrary to the forms of the Established Church. One of the clauses, however, though it took away the penalty for "bringing in and putting in execution of bulls, writings, or instruments, and other superstitious things, from the See of Rome," enacted that the same should be considered an offence against the law. Under this act, was the conduct of Cardinal Wiseman, in carrying out the instructions of the Pope, an offence punishable by a common information before a magistrate?—Alderman Challis said that the act alluded to by the party before him certainly took away the penalties instituted by the 13th Elizabeth, cap. 52; but, at the same time, any one might, he thought, constitute himself a prosecutor, and complain of Dr. Wiseman (or any one else, acting in a similar manner, to forward the views of his Holiness) before any Justice of the Peace of the district in which the offence was committed. He had no doubt but that a little imprisonment would do the Cardinal some good, but he would not like to send him to prison.

It is understood that several of the Foreign Ambassadors at present in London have paid their respects to the Cardinal since his arrival. At Seville (in Spain) there have been great rejoicings on his promotion, it being his native city. He was the guest of the Archduke of Tuscany and of the Emperor of Austria on his way from Rome to England.

Mr. P. Howard, a staunch Whig, and supporter of the Government, though a Catholic, has declared, in a letter to the *Chronicle*, that the phrase, in Lord John Russell's letter, "mummeries of superstition" can only be looked upon as a deliberate insult to the faith and religious practice of at least one-third of the loyal subjects of the British realm.

In Ireland the feeling of the public is very strong; the Protestants are taking measures to address her Majesty. The Catholics of Limerick declare that the main test to be put to the candidates at the approaching county election will be, that they shall uphold the aggressions of the Pope, and oppose with all their might the "atrocious designs" of Lord John Russell.

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Q.C., in addressing a meeting of the electors of the county of Limerick, assured them of his determination to punish Lord John Russell for his insults to the Roman Catholics of the British empire.

On Monday, at a numerous meeting of the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Dublin, convened by Archbishop Murray, it was resolved to present, through Cardinal Wiseman, an address to his Holiness the Pope, expressing their delight and gratitude at the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in Great Britain.

DOCUMENTS.

The Bishop of Salisbury, in his answer to the addresses of his clergy, dated Brighton, Nov. 11, says, in reference to the Pope's Bull, that the doctrine of our holy faith, and the integrity and rights of that branch of Christ's Church of which we are ministers, are alike assailed by an act, which is at once a schismatical assault on the very existence of our Church, and a direct invasion of the rights of our Sovereign, as supreme governor of this realm; and he recommends them to join in a firm protest against this unwarrantable assumption of authority by the Bishop of Rome.

The Bishop of Lichfield, in reply to the address agreed upon by the clergy of his archdeaconry at the public meeting on Tuesday last, rejoices that they have come forward to protest against the recent daring and unprovoked aggression of the Bishop of Rome (who "hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England") upon the independence of our Church, and the supremacy of our Sovereign, plainly recognised as this is both by the common and statute law of the land, and by the canons and articles of our Church. He has no fear, however, that, by such an aggressive movement on the part of the Church of Rome, her own corrupt standard of faith and worship should be re-established amongst us.

The Archbishop of York, in an answer returned to an address from the clergy of his diocese, agrees with their "sentiments on 'the recent aggression of the Roman Pontiff,' as 'unprovoked, and without a parallel.' " But surely," he says, "it is at the same time rash, precipitate, and ill-advised; so that the 'danger to our civil and religious institutions' from this bold and presumptuous measure may not prove so formidable as your address would imply." He advises his clergy to address the Queen, and lay before the Legislature the expression of their "unalterable decision, that 'no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual.' " Their weapons must be spiritual. Out of the word of God they may defend and explain to their own people, from time to time, the principles of their faith and practice; and point out the enormous errors of the faith and practice of the Romish Church.

The Bishop of Exeter, in reply to the Rev. H. Graves, states:—"I agree with you in designating this act as 'audacious,' as being (we may expect) preliminary to yet further acts; but I do not, in any degree, agree with you in 'regarding' all this 'with anxiety and apprehension.' On the contrary, I see in it a powerful, and, I trust, with God's blessing, an effectual call on our own Church to strengthen itself by a more diligent, a more faithful, a more consistent discharge of her duties." The Right Rev. Prelate has also made a long speech to the clergy of the archdeaconry of Exeter, in which he has gone through nearly the whole subject of the "Catholic question," adverted to the present state of the law on the subject, and quoted at considerable length passages from speeches of her Majesty's Ministers favourable to the policy of protecting and aiding the clergy of the Church of Rome, and has contrasted them with Lord John Russell's late letter. He recommends his clergy to avoid giving any reasonable ground of offence to the feelings or even the prejudices of their people. "As far," he said, "as outward observances are concerned, I repeat what I said to you five or six years ago:—The peculiar dangers of the times, as well as the prevailing tone of public opinion, call upon you most powerfully, as you would avoid being in the number of those 'by whom offences come,' to forbear all unnecessary innovation, especially that worst kind of innovation, the revival of obsolete usages not required by law, which are associated, in the minds of the people, with the superstitions and corruptions of Rome."

The Bishop of Winchester recommends to his clergy the adoption of parochial addresses to her Majesty, and petitions to the two Houses of Parliament. But he reminds them that addresses and petitions will be altogether ineffectual, unless the spirit of their teaching be of such a character as to set forth prominently the principles of our Reformed and Apostolic Church, in opposition to the errors of Popery.

The Bishop of Manchester, in replying to his clergy, says, "I regard this aggression as an unworthy and ungrateful requital of the toleration of late years so largely accorded to the Romanists in this empire. I would secure to the Roman Catholic, as far as possible, every civil privilege and every opportunity of exercising the ministrations of his religion, which can be granted him without endangering the undoubted rights of others." He adds, "I beseech you, brethren, anxiously and prayerfully to consider not the assailants only from without, or the open deserters from us, but the ignorant, timid, misled, or self-seeking, or treacherous (for such there are) from within. I earnestly invite each of you to review the whole tenor of his ministry, doctrinal and ceremonial, jealously to note how far the one is consonant with the simple teaching of Scripture, the other with the chaste and severe, yet truthful, Church of England ritual."

The Bishop of Ripon believes that this idle attempt will be frustrated, and that the blow meditated against our Church will recoil on its author, to his signal discomfiture.

The Bishop of Lincoln, in answer to an address from his clergy, says that the Papal Bull is an exercise of authority in the realm, and is contrary to the oath of supremacy which all the clergy take.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in a speech at the annual meeting of the Bristol Scripture-readers' Association, said, in the course of a long address, "The Pope's assumptions go to an extent which to our ears sound all but blasphemous. He assumes to be the Vicegerent of the Almighty; and as for the extent of his authority, it is, I believe, declared to be co-extensive with the globe on which we live. And also, on the one hand, I hear it said that this was to be expected when the ruling powers and the Government of our country had given such great open encouragement, almost an invitation, to what has been done, by granting rank and precedence, as well as every other possible indulgence, to the Romish hierarchy. On the other hand, it has been very generally asserted that it has proceeded from the encouragement that has been given for some years past to the habits and practices of Romanism in our own churches. (Tremendous cheering.) Well now, for my part, I must in honour, in honesty, and candour declare, that I think both are right. (Loud cheers.) I think that the advisers of the Papacy, sanguine as we may suppose them to be, never would have ventured upon what they have done if they had not had encouragement from both quarters—encouragement from a party among ourselves."

The Archbishop of York has replied to an address of the Clergy of Doncaster, in the sense already quoted of his Lordship's other reply, and the Bishop of Landaff has expressed his hearty concurrence in the indignation with which the people of Aberdare regard the recent aggression of the Bishop of Rome.

The Bishop of Beverley (Roman Catholic) has addressed a pastoral letter to his flock, in which he adverts at great length to the difference between civil and ecclesiastical authority. He declares that they are independent of each other, and that the latter was instituted by Jesus Christ. At the close of his pastoral he warmly congratulates his flock on the happy restoration to England of her long-lost and anxiously-desired ecclesiastical hierarchy—a sacred power—a power instituted by Jesus Christ, and delivered by Him to his apostles and their successors to rule the Church and to celebrate the divine mysteries.

But the most important document published is

CARDINAL WISEMAN'S APPEAL.

of which, without stating any opinion, we must give an outline:—

In an introduction, he points out that the Catholics had been "governed in England by Vicars-Apostolic since 1623—Bishops with foreign titles, named by the Pope. In 1688, their number was increased from one to four; in 1840, from four to eight. The English Catholics wished to change this temporary form of government for the ordinary form, by Bishops with local titles; that is, by an ecclesiastical hierarchy. In 1847, the Vicars-Apostolic came to the resolution to depute two of their number to Rome, to petition earnestly for this long-desired boon. The writer of the present appeal was one; and he drew up the memorial



RUINS OF THE GREAT FIRE AT BERMONDSEY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY.

SHORTLY before daybreak on Saturday morning, the neighbourhood of the Grange and Spa-roads, Bermondsey, was the scene of a very extensive conflagration, probably the largest that has occurred in the district for years. The premises on which the fire happened were those of Messrs. H. N. and H. Eason, tanners and leather-dressers. The property was of vast extent, possibly the largest of the kind near the metropolis. It was entered by a covered archway from the Grange-road, and the dressing-houses, engine and boiler-house, bark-barns, &c., ran some 500 or 600 feet at the rear, in what is called the "Grange," the whole being situate in the angle or corner of the Grange and Spa-roads, other extensive yards almost immediately adjoining.

About a quarter past four o'clock, the police constable, 203 M, on duty in front of the premises, saw smoke issuing from either the engine-room or the upper part of what is called the beam-room; and before the officer had time to raise an alarm in the neighbourhood, the fire apparently had penetrated the main buildings of the property. The engine-house stood in about the middle of the principal range, a large lofty barn, in which were 300 loads of bark, of the value of more than £5000, being to the right or north side, and the leather warehouse and another bark store on the left or south side. Almost immediately on the discovery flames were seen travelling into the bark-barn and leather warehouse. What brigades were left at the neighbouring fire hastened round to render assistance at this fresh outbreak. From the want of engines, however, their services were of little avail. The flames, therefore, progressed with fearful rapidity, and the entire range facing the Grange speedily presented one blazing mass. The engines stationed on the Southwark side of the water and in the City now arrived.

Immediately on the north and west side of the premises stood the tan-yard and leather-factory of Mr. Hacker, the bark-barn, and other buildings belonging to Smith, Patience, and Smith, and those of Mr. Hooper, tanner. Before the brigade engines could be got to work, the front of a barn, tenanted by Smith, Patience, and Co., had ignited. The huge heap of bark was one burning mass, while the flakes of fire kept falling in torrents. During the operations in this quarter, another section of the brigade were actively employed at another point of the conflagration. Owing partly to the wind, and the circumstance that a quantity of bark was stored in the end of the range of the warehouses which adjoined the front and principal one, this, with a lofty building of some four or five floors facing the Spa-road, used as a dry-house, had escaped ignition. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the brigade, now had a strong body of his force brought to bear on this part of the property, and with complete success. The efforts, however, were not so successful in the other direction of the fire. Notwithstanding an immense body of water was thrown on all points of the flaming buildings, it was of little avail. To add to the dismay of all around, the gable end of the barn in which the bark was stored gave way, as if from the force of an explosion; and it was with some difficulty that the firemen and the auxiliaries who were employed to assist escaped being buried in the huge burning heap. The roofs of the different buildings having given way, the firemen obtained a greater advantage over the flames; and a more copious supply of water being procured, the progress of the conflagration was checked; but it was not until nine o'clock that it could be said to have been suppressed. Throughout the whole day a vast quantity of fire was raging in the ruins. On Sunday night, as late as nine o'clock, a vast body of fire still remained in Mr. Eason's premises. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

The official report of the damage describes the loss on Mr. Eason's premises as

follows:—"Two large bark stores, leather warehouse, mills, workshops, drying-houses, beam and engine-house, consumed. The bark insured in the Atlas, for £4000; building in County, for £3500; and stock of leather for £5000, in Sun."

Mr. Eason's loss will far exceed the amount of insurance effected upon his premises. In addition to his heavy stock of bark, there were not fewer than 3000 butts of leather, of the value of £2 each butt, in the warehouse, besides a numerous stock of skins undergoing the process of tanning; forming a loss of from £20,000 to £25,000.

It is somewhat remarkable that the same premises were burned down on the morning of Saturday, the 3rd of September, 1844, and that the buildings which escaped destruction on that occasion were preserved in this instance.

Another fire happened shortly before midnight, on the premises of Mr. J. Harrison, a leather-dresser, No. 17, Crimscoot-street, Bermondsey. The building was about 120 feet long, and was also occupied by Mr. A. Wilcoxson, a paper-stainer, and Mr. R. Spiller, a chemist. The flames continued to rage for hours, and were not extinguished until a vast deal of damage was done.

INGENUOUS VOTING MACHINE.—A newly-invented machine for taking the votes of the French Legislative Assembly, and for which a credit of 30,000*fr.* has been voted, was exhibited last week in a room adjoining the Chamber. It affords the advantages of undoubted correctness and great rapidity. Each representative will be provided with a small box, on which his name will be inscribed in gold letters. This box will contain ten bulletins for voting—five white (for), and five blue (against). These bulletins consist of small oblong pieces of polished or blue steel, bearing on each face the name of the representative. The urns, which are *chefs d'œuvre* of mechanism, have two distinct compartments, blue and white, arranged in such a manner that the bulletin of white steel cannot enter into the blue compartment, nor the blue bulletins into the white one. Any error in the vote, therefore, becomes impossible. The pieces of steel, in falling into the urn, do not lie across each other in disorder, but are piled up regularly, one on the other, round a copper cord, with numbers inscribed on it, so that a single glance is sufficient to tell how many votes for or against are contained in each urn. When all the votes are collected, the ushers will withdraw the rod from each urn, and place it in a piece of machinery on the tribune, and which will immediately indicate the number of votes for or against. The secretaries have only to add them up, and when the addition is made, they have only to touch a lever, and the bulletins turn, so that the secretaries who have counted the blue ones may, without moving from their seats, also count the white ones, and so check each other. The result of the vote will be thus known in a positive manner in a few minutes.

On Saturday last, a young man, named Amos, was engaged at a bar-cutting machine in the carriage department in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; it was set going by some means, and his clothing having become entangled in it, he was drawn in and severely hurt, one of his arms being broken, and other parts of his body bruised. When extricated he was taken to the hospital, and had his arm amputated above the elbow-joint, and, under the circumstances, is now doing well.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

This novel application of the Electric Telegraph, the invention of Mr. F. C. Bakewell, of Hampstead, was noticed in our Journal of last week.

The arrangement, by means of which the copying process is performed, is extremely simple. The messages to be transmitted are written on tinfoil, with

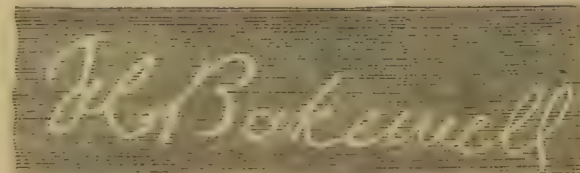
sealing-wax varnish, and are then applied to a cylinder on the transmitting instrument. A metal stile connected with the voltaic battery presses lightly on the writing; and, as the cylinder revolves, by the influence of a weight, the metal point is carried by a fine screw, on which it traverses, from the top to the bottom of the lines of writing. By this arrangement the stile passes several times over each, but in different parts, of the letters. The receiving instrument resembles the transmitting one; but on the cylinder of that instrument paper moistened with a solution of prussiate of potash and diluted muriatic acid is applied, and the metal stile consists of a piece of fine steel wire. The electric current from the positive pole of the voltaic battery is conducted by a communicating wire to the steel point, and passes through the paper to complete the voltaic circuit. The action of the electricity, when the current is passing, decomposes the muriatic acid, and the steel combining with the chlorine of the acid, a deposition of iron takes place on the paper, which

is instantly converted into prussian blue by the prussiate of potash. By this arrangement, therefore, the steel point of the receiving cylinder draws a succession of blue lines spirally over the paper when the electricity is passing through it; but when the electric current is interrupted by the varnish writing, over which the point of the transmitting cylinder is continually passing, the electric current is momentarily interrupted, and the marking ceases. The small intervals caused by the cessation of marking, where the varnish interposes, produces an exact copy of the written message on the paper, the letters appearing nearly white, on a ground composed of blue lines drawn very closely together.

It is essential to the success of the process that the two separate instruments should rotate exactly together, otherwise the receiving paper would present a confusion of marks, instead of legible writing, for the different parts of each letter would be marked irregularly. To produce the synchronous movement, Mr. Bakewell has contrived an electro-magnet regulator, by which means the effect may be produced at whatever distance the instruments may be apart. The electro-magnet regulator may be applied in several ways. The plan that would be adopted in practice is to make and break contact with separate batteries that work the electro-magnets, by means of pendulums actuated by clock-work. Each instrument would have a separate pendulum and electro-magnet; and each time that the electro-magnet is brought into action by the pendulums striking against fine springs, the keepers of the electro-magnets act as detents or projections on one of the wheels, and thus regulate the instruments by retarding them; so that at every beat of the pendulum the instruments are made to correspond. Another mode of applying the electro-magnet regulator is to make and break contact by means of a small wheel on the transmitting instrument, and to employ only one electro-magnet, which retards the receiving instrument by the action of the transmitting one, the former being weighted to rotate rather faster than the latter, when not checked by the retarding magnet. The latter plan of regulating the instruments is best adapted for the temporary adjustment of a lecture-room, and it was this mode by which the instruments were regulated when we witnessed them in action. In order to adjust the instruments when at a distance, so as to know exactly how much weight to apply to each, Mr. Bakewell employs what he terms a guide line, which consists merely of a narrow strip of paper pasted across the cylinder of the transmitting instrument. By this means the distant operator at the receiving instrument can ascertain with the greatest exactness how much it is gaining or losing; and, by adding or taking away weights, he may bring the movements of the two instruments to correspond as closely as clock mechanism, without the use of the electro-magnetic regulator, can do, and with as much facility as if both instruments were together.

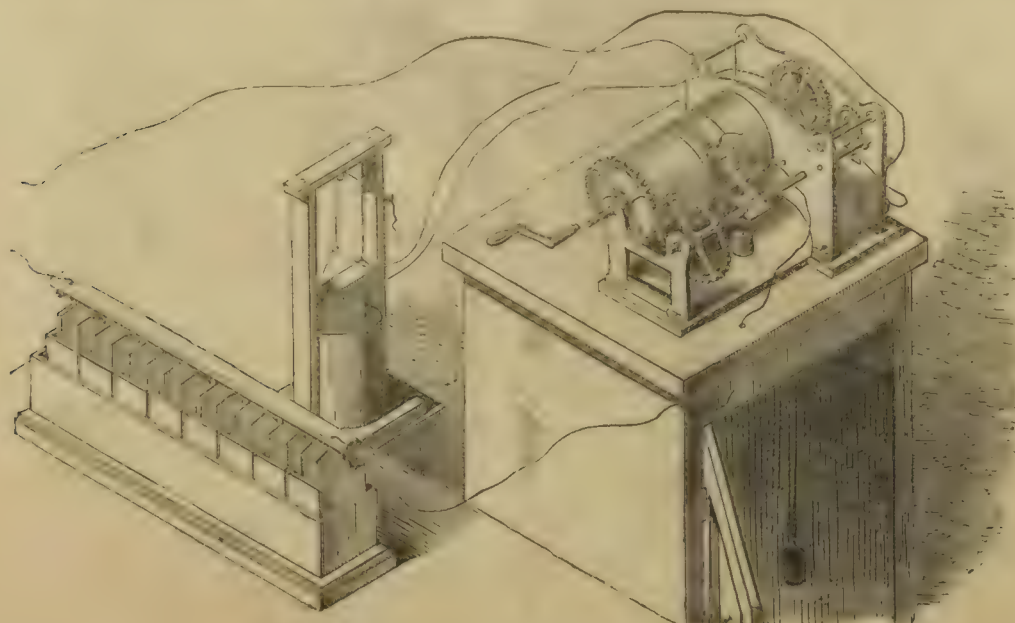
The number of times absolutely requisite for the point to pass over each line of writing to make the copy legible, is six; but when the screw is fine, and the writing large, as in the specimens we have seen copied, the point passes over a greater number of times to bring out the forms of the whole letters. The rapidity with which the copying may be done depends in a great measure on the smallness of the writing. Specimens of round-hand which we saw were taken at the rate of 140 letters per minute, with a single marking point; but Mr. Bakewell states that he has copied 300 letters within the minute, and he expects to be able to do at least 500 with instruments properly adapted for quick writing.

The advantages of this means of telegraphic communication are stated to be, entire freedom from error, as the messages transmitted are fac-similes of the original manuscripts; authentication of the communications by the transmission of copies of the handwriting, so that the signatures may be identified; increased rapidity, to such an extent that a single wire may be as effective as ten with the needle telegraph; and consequent economy in the construction of telegraphic lines. The secrecy of correspondence would also be maintained, as the copying telegraph would afford peculiar facility for transmitting messages in cipher. As an additional means of secrecy, the messages may be transmitted invisibly by moistening the paper with diluted muriatic acid alone; the writing being subsequently rendered visible by application of the prussiate of potash, the most delicate test of the presence of iron. The instantaneous appearance of the writing on an apparently blank piece of paper has a very curious and astonishing effect.

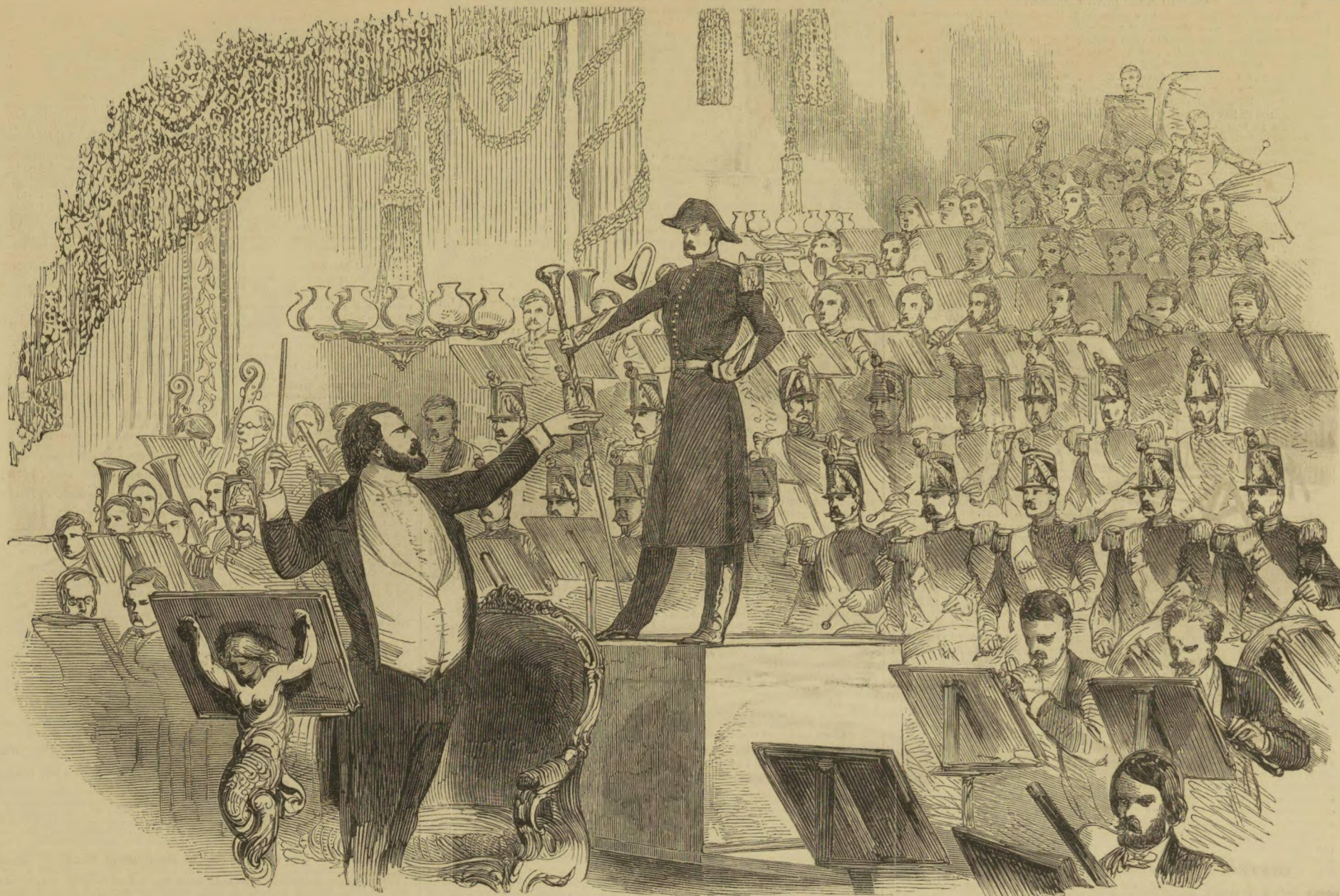


SKETCH AND AUTOGRAPH COPIED BY BAKEWELL'S ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The accompanying illustrations show the Copying Instrument in connexion with the Galvanic Trough and Magnetic Regulator. One of the small Engravings illustrates the capability of the instrument in producing fac-similes of writing; the other exhibits its power in a more striking and novel degree—that of giving a fac-simile of a sketch: the latter drawn and suggested, as a test, by our own Artist.



BAKEWELL'S COPYING ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.



M. JULLIEN'S CONCERT AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—THE CORPS DE TAMBOURS.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

Our readers are aware that the tragedy of "The Duchess of Malfi" has been re-constructed by Mr. R. H. Horne for the stage, and sometime announced for performance at this theatre. In this celebrated drama there are, perhaps, scenes not to be equalled out of Shakspeare; but, in its general conception, it is more like "Titus and Andronicus" than any of Shakspeare's recognised works. The highest merit to which the drama aspires is that of having "moved a horror skilfully;" but then we are to recollect that horror is no proper element of tragedy at all; all beyond terror and pity belongs to a melodramatic school, or a crude art not to be tolerated in an advanced state of the stage. We welcome, however, Mr. Horne's adaptation of the old play, for the sake of the experiment, and that we may have an opportunity of judging of the class fairly, and under the most favourable circumstances—that is, when presented, as now, on the stage in the most tolerable form. Mr. Horne has, indeed, shown, on the whole, great talent and judgment in his alteration; but the action of the fourth act is imprudently prolonged after the death of the *Duchess*. The curtain should fall immediately on her execution. All beyond that not only impairs the situation, but lengthens out horror into disgust. What, indeed, might have become of the scene we know not, but for the truly magnificent acting of Miss Glyn, whose presence on the stage was respected by an impatient audience. The acting of this lady throughout was in the highest style of art, full of discrimination, originality, and genius. The part of the *Duchess* is the only one in the play that excites any interest or sympathy, and Miss Glyn created both by the admirable manner in which she acted the early scenes. Gay, loving, self-willed, she treated her brother's cautions with levity and indifference, and made love to her steward, whom she marries, with all the recklessness of a lady of rank and a widow—of a person both privileged and experienced. It is in such characteristic touches of individuality that Miss Glyn triumphs as an artist. The same delightful bearing she carries on into subsequent scenes, until the awful perils which surround her demonstrate that her liberty, happiness, and life have been staked on her passion, and lost. Then the grandeur of the situation becomes also that of the woman, and she rises into the majesty and intensity of a Pasta or a Siddons. Greater acting is impossible—more thrilling, terrible, and yet pathetic.

The next great part in the play is that of *Bosola*, performed admirably by Mr. G. Bennett—a moralising villain, who is careful to remind his employers of their obligations. The *Duke Ferdinand* ranks third—a villain too, but in whom malice is converted into remorse and madness. The rôle was assumed by Mr. Phelps—a somewhat thankless one (the more creditable, therefore, his assumption of it)—and he laboured hard to make it a great one. His early scenes were marked with energy, earnestness, and talent; and his madness, in the latter, was finely interpreted: in his wolfish aspect darkness had settled for ever; no sunshine might ever more visit that blasted countenance. All this was grand and effective. To this actor, also, as stage-manager, must be given the praise for the excellent *mise en scène* with which the text was accompanied. The arrangements of the stage were in all respects excellent, the scenery was beautifully picturesque, and the costumes were exceedingly costly and graceful. All, indeed, from the adapter and principal artists, down to the lowest subordinate, was in true keeping. An experiment so highly honourable to all parties merits the greatest success. The house was crowded, and the curtain fell to immense applause. Miss Glyn, Mr. Phelps, and Mr. Bennett were called before the curtain, and Mr. Horne had to make his *devoirs* from a private box. Previous to the performance, Mr. Hoskins delivered a prologue, written for the occasion by the author of "Orion," terse, elegant, and forcible, and well calculated to conciliate the audience in favour of the old poet and the old play. To performances like these there should, perhaps, be one theatre devoted, and the local situation of the present renders it peculiarly fit for the purpose.

HAYMARKET.

On Saturday, Mr. Macready performed the part of *Iago*—a character which he invests with great originality both of conception and execution. Mr. Davenport was the *Othello*.

THE NEW DRAMA OF "JESSIE GRAY," AT THE ADELPHI.

A piece, consisting of superior elements, and well constructed, the joint production of Mr. Robert Brough and Mr. Bridgman, was produced on Monday. The materials are for the most part familiar to the dramatic student. *Jessie Gray*, who gives name to the piece (Madame Celeste), is the supposed daughter of an apothecary, who rejoices in the complimentary title of *Dr. Gray* (Mr. O'Smith), and who becomes beloved by the nephew of a haughty baronet. The former (Mr. Boyce) courts her in the disguise of an artist; the latter (Mr. Hughes), to wean the boy from *Jessie*, contrives a plot for the ruin of her fame, which is effected after the pattern of *Don John* and *Hero*, in "Much Ado About Nothing." The Baronet succeeds in his object; but, to "make assurance doubly sure," resolves on removing the humble object of his love out of reach. Just at this juncture, however, he discovers that *Jessie* is none other than his own child, and is then, consequently, as eager to unite the lovers as he was previously to separate them. There is, of course, a comic underplot, which consists of scenes between the apothecary's assistant (Mr. Honey) and his sweetheart (Miss Fitzwilliam)—the former a rascal with a conscience which renders him ridiculous. The part was acted with much grotesque humour, and, by his manner of acting it, justified himself in assuming a higher position than he has yet held. The success of the piece was decided; and the two authors had, as usual, to bow from the box to the gratulations of the audience.

Kinkel, the German professor, who was immured in Spandau for the share which he took in the Baden insurrection, and whose escape from prison we noticed last week, passed, a few days ago, through Paris on his way to London.

MUSIC.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.

THE "Great Exhibition Quadrille," at Drury-Lane Theatre, has proved a great hit, as everybody acquainted with M. Jullien's inventive faculties in such *pièces de circonstance* must have anticipated. In directing huge masses of executants, from whom boisterous effects in broad contrast are to be extracted, in tickling the ears of the miscellaneous public by piquant reiteration of familiar tunes, in happy adaptation of passing events in musical description, M. Jullien has the greatest fertility of conception, and facility of execution. Such compositions, or rather compilations, verging, as they are, on the burlesque, admit or no serious criticism. Every hearer—be he purist or gent-like—must be amused, and even excited, at times. Only conceive Jullien's ordinary orchestra extended and elevated to the very "flies," the rear filled with players in uniform, from three military bands (the Royal Artillery, the Coldstream, and the 2nd Life Guards, with their respective masters, Messrs. Collins, Godfrey, and Grattan Cooke), the centre occupied by the drummers of the French National Guards, with their Tambour Major, M. Barbier, perched with his golden stick on a raised platform, beneath which is the "ruler of the elements," M. Jullien, on his golden throne, and the foreground filled with the stringed instruments! What a general is required to organize these formidable forces, and what a concentration of the *entente cordiale*, to see the French drummers fraternising with our red-coats. And the Tambour-Major, with his cocked hat placed rectangularly on his gallic head, how fierce and yet courteous does he look! With what a graceful jerk does he come down on the concluding rolling chord of the drummers' "beat." And the "two sticks in waiting," at whose gyrations the executants so obediently play *fortissimo* or *pianissimo*—Jullien and Barbier, who, for the Exhibition of 1851, have really made a treaty offensive and defensive, and their united *bâtons* of England and France marshal the orchestra with mighty vigour. Aladdin, who raised a palace in one night, by the aid of his wonderful lamp, and Mr. Paxton, who is raising a Crystal Palace, with his lamp of knowledge, are as nothing compared with Jullien, who dives into futurity and gives you the "March of All Nations to London." "The Great City," exclaims M. Jullien's combined orchestra, "which, for the first time, shelters such wonderful masses from all parts of the known

world, is as yet tranquil" (at this portion of the quadrille the drums and brass are going in full force), "when at daybreak" (Kenig's cornet) "the festival is ushered in by the sounding of the chimes of London" (played by Sig. Baldacci on the harmonicon), "echoed far and near from each surrounding belfry: soon the city's in movement" (the stringed instruments), "and the multitudes hasten towards the same goal" (Drury-lane Theatre), "all eager to behold the most stupendous realisation of human industry recorded in the history of the globe. A tremendous shout bursts forth" (the entire orchestra shout hurrah), "and the welcomed nations" (M. Barbier and his 15 drummers), "one and all, join in the glorious cry 'God Save the Queen.'" After this, no wonder Jullien sinks exhausted in his chair of state, and the promenaders encore the anthem.

M. Jullien, to suit the tastes of the various nations, has selected the Russian National Hymn, the Marseillaise, the Song of the Girondins ("Mourir pour la patrie") the Troubadour's air ("Partant pour la Syrie"), the military *pas* of the French (including Auber's "Pas Redoublé"), the Spanish "Zapatiedo," or clog-dance of La Mancha; the "Cachucha" of Andalusia, the Sicilian Serenade, the Neapolitan "Tarantella," the Piedmontese "Monferina," "Rule Britannia," the "Row Polka," Carlotta Grisi's "Truandaise," &c., and all these materials, highly spiced, are served up in an exciting "potage à la Jullien." The enthusiasm of the audiences for this quadrille knows no bounds, and the theatre is nightly filled to overflow. The soloists deserve especial praise: M. Soualle performs on the "corno-musa," one of the new sax inventions, excellently; the tone partakes of the volume and richness of the clarinet and the bassoon. Pratten, Collinet, Delavigne, and Lazarus have the flute, flageolet, oboe, and clarinet variations. Baldacci, as the ringer of the bob-major, and as the castanet player, must be mentioned honourably. Leroy blows in the monster ophecleide, which makes itself heard; but the huge octo-basso, or colossal double-bass, is not audible as yet: perhaps we may be favoured with a duo between it and the gigantic drum. The Clebras tinkle the guitar, and Streather strikes the harp. Sommer on the euphonicon, and Clöff on the trombone, display striking skill; and Kenig is, of course, prominent amongst the obligato bits with his cornet. The drummers are especially noticed in their "roulement serré," *pas accéléré*, "chamade," chant d'honneur, &c.: their souls are evidently in arms, for their beat is full of crispness and precision. M. Jullien has appropriated "the all-absorbing subject of the day" most opportunely; his Quadrille will make a great noise for some time to come.



SKETCH FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "JESSIE GRAY," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

Divers essays have been made by composers to introduce into the concert-room dramatic compositions of a connected nature, dispensing with theatrical adjuncts. Various titles have been given to such works: they have been styled Serenatas, Cantatas, Choral Symphonies and Fantasias, Ode-symphonies, Lyric Sketches, &c. The "Acis and Galatea" and "Alexander's Feast," of Handel; the Choral Symphony and Choral Pianoforte Fantasia, by Beethoven; the "First Walsingham Night" and "Lobgesang," of Mendelssohn; the "Desert" and "Columbus," of Felicien David; the "Romeo and Juliet" and "Faust" of Berlioz; the "Lay of the Bell," by Romberg; the "Song of the Shell," by Severn; and other productions of the concert-room class, may be recollected; but, despite of the infinite talent, and even genius displayed in all these attempts, the general feeling has been that action was required to do justice to the inspirations of the poet and composer. Nothing daunted by the experience of past days, the directors of the concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre, resolved to afford encouragement to our native composers, as London is still—without shame be it recorded—without a National Opera House, by inviting Messrs. Macfarren and Loder, already known as popular musicians, and Mr. Howard Glover, an untitled professor of considerable promise, to compose serenatas for the Grand National Concerts. Whatever may be the degree of ultimate success attending their production, the thanks of the musical public are due to the direction for their spirited experiment, and it is only to be regretted that their time and capital had not been given in the first instance to the promotion of such a desideratum as an English opera. Mr. Macfarren's serenata, "The Sleeper Awakened," the words by Mr. John Oxenford, produced with such decided success on the 15th instant, would have commanded a certain triumph on the stage; in its actual shape, even curtailed as it has been, since the first performance, it is to be feared there are no elements of permanent popularity. The poem is a complete mistake; clever and amusing as it would prove if put in action with scenic accessories, even with the aid of the book, the Serenata is dull and heavy, to listen to for a couple of hours. The subject of such a work, to fix attention in a concert-room, should be essentially descriptive and not incidental like the lively story of "The Sleeper Awakened," derived from the "Arabian Nights Entertainments." Weber selected a portion of Abon Hassan's adventures, with the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, for his comic opera, produced at Darmstadt in 1810; O'Keefe, in the "Dead Alive," in 1781, dramatized the main incidents; and Dimond, in 1825, at Drury-Lane Theatre, with the aid of the late Mr. T. Cooke, adapted Weber's opera, which had a run of 31 nights. Mr. Paul Bedford being the Caliph; the late C. Horn, Abon Hassan; Harley, Zaboue; Browne, Mesrou; Mrs. Orger, the Sultana; Miss Graddon, Zulema; and Mrs. Harlowe, Nauzamour. Mr. Oxenford has, however, not taken the diverting expedient resorted to by Abon Hassan and his wife, when reduced to distress, of passing themselves off for dead, but he has fixed upon Abon Hassan's first interview with Haroun, when the former is conveyed to the palace, and is made to believe that he is the Caliph, and, in that capacity Abon exercises power and patronage. The adapter's object in this instance, to prove the fidelity of Abon to his cara sposa and vice versa, is ingenious and well carried out, if his labours be regarded with the stage in view; but as a Serenata, the drollery of the delusion does not affect a concert auditory, notwithstanding Mr. Sims Reeves' comedy as Abon Hassan, and Angri's evident enjoyment of her part as the devoted wife.

Mr. Macfarren's music necessarily suffers from the mistake in the form of the poem: he had to carry on a series of rapid incidents in accompanied recitative, or in concerted pieces; and, except in the overture and a march, the resources of a fine orchestra could not be called into play in descriptive imagery. The result is, therefore, that there is a comic operetta, the solos, duos, trios, and choruses in which would tell infinitely better if heard separately, the connecting link of the *mise en scene* being wanting. Mr. Macfarren's recognised abilities always induce the expectation of something clever and effective, even if his works be not stamped with the marked individuality of genius; and, in this instance, he has been felicitous in many points. His style is becoming more practically operatic, and his writing more free from those experimental eccentricities which were objected to in his early productions. The spirited overture in E flat, *allegro vivace*, is extremely well instrumented, and has scarcely been sufficiently appreciated by the public; the passages for the *celli*, and the *pizzicato* for the violins, whilst the brass are employed, are delicious; and the whole conduct of the successive *motives* which are subsequently heard in the opera is poetical as well as thoroughly musician-like. The introductory concerted piece, which reminds one of a similar situation in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," is animated; the duettino, "Oh, when the weary heart is blest," sung by Angri and Reeves, is elegant. The oriental prayer, "Mighty Allah rules the East," is constructed in massive proportions, and would tell powerfully on the stage. The tact with which the voices are employed, first in unison, and afterwards in rich harmonies—the very clever employment of the brass and drums, and the fine contrapuntal treatment of the whole prayer, the theme of which will strike the ear as that of the "Couvre feu" in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," are equally remarkable in this piece of truly Eastern colouring. The following march is also in excellent keeping with the prayer. The two songs of the Caliph, "Beautiful light," with its pretty words, and the serenade, "Oh, listen," are very indifferently sung by Mr. Bodda. Mr. Sims Reeves has two well-written airs, "The Caliph sits in a hall of gold," and a ballad, "She is not here," which he sings admirably; the latter appears to be the favourite, as it is nightly encored. Mademoiselle Angri has an arietta, "Should you with smiling face," an ear-catching theme; a bravura song, "Gone! he's gone," full of brilliancy; a most charming ballad, "Forget it not," quite a gem from its pathos; and an animated rondo finale, "The cloud that o'er our peaceful days." The feeling and skill displayed by Mlle. Angri in all these compositions have raised her reputation considerably: she made quite a hit by her *debut* in English singing. Of the concerted pieces, the clever canon, "Good Night," exquisitely scored, with elegant vocal cadenzas, and the unaccompanied trio, "When heart to heart," must be cited. The chorus, "Hush, hush!" so thoroughly Weberian, and the very Donizettish chorus of trebles, "Oh, may thy hours of sleep," seemed to make the best impression.

The departure of the celebrated Berlin Choir is announced for the end of the month, much to the regret of all those admirers of the perfection of part-singing who have heard their unrivalled performances.

MONTHLY CONCERTS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC.—The first of a series of eight musical entertainments was given on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, under the direction of Mr. Hullah. The weather was anything but auspicious, but there was a very good attendance. The first part opened with Beethoven's Mass in C, the solo sung by Miss Birch, Mrs. Noble, Messrs. Lockey and Bodda. This fine work, although it does not contain the striking originality and colossal grandeur of the subsequent service in D, is full of sublime writing: in a concert-room it suffers in the execution, for the same reason as an opera; in the mass the church action is required to fill up the intervals between the pieces, which change in key frequently, and, of course, have no connecting link. After the Pulpit service, the National Anthem was sung. The second portion of the programme was secular, commencing with Handel's first Concerto for stringed instruments, with obligato for first and second violins and violoncello, played by Messrs. Blagrove, Watkins, and Reed; and the first part of "L'Allegro ed il Penseroso." The concerto, although admirably played, is dull; and nothing but Handel's name could rescue such a work from the musical library. The "Allegro" is also music of a bygone day, interesting only to antiquaries and ancient amateurs, who have a traditional reminiscence of youthful impressions on first hearing the work. Certain pieces bear the stamp of the composer's genius, and will always find their way to the modern concert-room: such is the inimitable laughing air and chorus, "Haste thee, Nymph," the tenor airs, "Let me wander," and "Mirth, admit me of thy crew," with its delicious violin accompaniments; and the soprano song, "Sweet Song," with its flute obligato, for the *tours de force*. Miss Birch sang the latter very cleverly, and Mr. Lockey was every thing that could be desired in his tenor solos. Mr. Bodda's mirth in the laughing song was quite infectious, and it was encored amidst a sympathetic roar, the chorus taking up the points very ably, without resorting to coarse caricature, as is too often the case. The *debut* of Miss Kearns, a soprano, was one of interest: she is the daughter of the late Mr. Kearns, a viola player, and one of our most skillful musicians. She was very nervous, but she has a voice and style that cannot fail to be turned to the best account with experience. There was a large chamber organ, not very good in tone, at which Mr. Hopkins, of the Temple Church, officiated with ability; and Mr. Blagrove led a small but compact orchestra. Mr. Hullah conducts carefully and zealously, although a little too nervous. The choral singing was marked with precision in the attacks, but is as yet very deficient in light and shade.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The Liverpool papers record the complete success of Mr. C. E. Horsley's new oratorio of "David," performed by the Philharmonic Society, on the 12th instant. Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Messrs. Lockey, Armstrong, and Machin, were the principal singers. Mr. W. T. Best was the organist, and Mr. C. E. Horsley conducted his own work. There were several encores, and the composer was called for at the termination. The local critics recommend considerable curtailments; and, whilst they praise the talents of the young writer, who was both poet and musician on this occasion, recommend more individuality in his style, the Mendelssohn model being too palpable throughout the oratorio. It is to be hoped that an early opportunity will be afforded to the London amateurs of hearing the work. The Liverpool Philharmonic Society, by thus introducing Mr. Horsley, and, at a former period, M. Silas, to the notice of the musical public, deserve the highest praise.—The Bath Harmonic Society held their first meeting for the season on the 15th instant; the president, the Marquis of Thomond, in the chair. The noble Lord called for the National Anthem at the beginning, and it was repeated at the end of the concert amidst the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Bianchi Taylor conducted, and Mr. G. Field was the pianist; glees, trios, madrigals, &c., by Macfarren, Hindle, Sir H. R. Bishop, Knivett, Wilbye, Barnett, Stevens, T. Cooke, Braun, Dr. Callcott, Elliott, T. Linley, Pearsall, Mozart, Weber, &c., were included in the scheme.—The Choral Harmonists gave their second concert last Monday night at the London Tavern: Andre's Mass was in the first part; and J. Wilbye's madrigal, "Flora gave me fairest flowers" (1598), and the whole of the music from Weber's "Oberon," formed the second part: the third meeting will be on the 16th of December.—Mr. Henri Laurent, the composer of the opera of "Quentin Durward," and brother of the able conductor, Mr. Laurent, jun., has been nominated musical director at Drury-Lane Theatre for the ensuing season, under Mr. Anderson's management.—A young pianiste, ten years of age, Miss E. M. Waugh, of Monmouth, has exhibited such promising talent that it is contemplated to place her in the Royal Academy of Music in London as a pupil, the best resolution that can be adopted by her friends to insure her an excellent musical education on moderate terms.—Miss Dolby's second subscription *soiree* will be given next Tuesday.—The musical and dramatic entertainment of Madame Anna Thillon and Mr. Hudson

will be presented next Tuesday for the first time.—After three performances of *Fidles* on her return, M^{me}. Viardot has appeared, for the first time, at the French Grand Opera, in *Valentina*, in the "Huguenots." Auber's "Enfant Prodigue" will not be produced before December.—Barbieri's "Columbus" has been most successfully produced at Hamburg.—Mercadante's "Schiava Saracena" has been brought out at Naples, with Madame Tadolini, Cuzzani, and De Bassini. It was originally produced at Milan, last year.—Lauro Rossi's "Figlia di Figaro" has been revived at the Carcano, in Milan, with marked success.—The Reverend W. W. Cazalet, M.A., has been appointed General Superintendent of the Royal Academy of Music.—On Friday next the Sacred Harmonic Society will commence their annual series of oratorio performances with Handel's "Messiah," conducted by Costa; Misses Birch and Dolby, Messrs. Lockey and Whitworth, being the principal singers.—At the sixth of the Holborn National Concerts, last Monday, Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Jolly, Messrs. Leffler, Sutch, Goddard, Ford, &c., were the principal singers. The Misses Jolly, who have both contralto voices, are the daughters of the composer of that name. They sang their father's duet, "Beautiful Summer," in which they were encored, as, indeed, in all their pieces.—The Apollonion, the well-known instrument, constructed by Flight and Robson, is now daily exhibited at the Adelaide Music-hall.—Mr. and M^{me}. Oury have engaged the Berlin Choir for a morning performance at Brighton next Monday.

FINE ARTS.

FISHER'S DRAWINGROOM SCRAP-BOOK. 1851. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL.D. JACKSON.

Of the gay and golden flush of intellectual gift-books which was wont to cover our drawingroom tables at this season, the elegant quarto before us is one of the few survivors. This year it maintains this distinction with a score of portraits of Beauty in her highest phases and most fascinating forms—from the fairest of our own tale to the children of the sunny south, as well as of more distant climes. The artists of this gallery of surpassing loveliness are Miss Fanny Corbeaux and Messrs. Chalon, Parris, Wood, Hayter, and Stephanoff, whose designs have been rendered with exquisite finish by the engravers. There are also a few charming pictures of graceful childhood, appealing to our fonder affections and sympathies; and some cleverly-executed landscapes, by Catermole and Allom, possess a kindred claim upon our admiration. Associated with the saddening realities of the year are the portraits of Sir John Franklin and Sir Robert Peel. There is also a pair of beautiful pictures from sacred story.

As heretofore, the plates are accompanied by poems, the majority from the well-graced pen of Dr. Mackay. These pieces have none of the false sentiment too often traceable in compositions of this class; nor do they breathe overstrained grief or affected sorrow; but they are characterised by a far healthier tone of thought, with a sparkling succession of graceful imagery and chastened reflection. Chivalrous incident has been cleverly wreathed by the poet in a few of his illustrations. The following lines, of the true lyrical spirit, accompany a picture (by E. Corbould) of a gay knight and his "lady," and the accessory amusements of hawk and hound:—

HAPPY DAYS.

Come back—come back—thou youthful time! When joy and innocence were ours, And life was in its vernal prime, And redolent of sweets and flowers. Come back! and let us roam once more, Free-hearted through life's pleasant ways, And gather garlands as of yore. Come back—come back—ye happy days!	Come back!—and let us still believe The gorgeous dream romance displays, Nor trust the tale that men deceive. Come back—come back—ye happy days! Come back, oh freshness of the past! When every face seemed fair and kind, When sunward every eye was cast, And all the shadows fell behind. Come back! 'twill come, true hearts can turn To cherish Faith in Love and Truth, For nothing in dispraise of men Had sours'd the temper of our youth; They come—they come—these happy days!
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The roll of contributors includes Mrs. Edward Thomas, Le Chevalier de Chate-lain, the author of "The Patrician's Daughter," Thomas Miller, and Shirley Brooks.

NEW MUSIC.

SHAKESPEARE'S VOICE TO ROWE. THE PROTESTANT SONG OF THE NATION. GOD SAVE OUR CHURCH AND QUEEN. Rust and Stahl.

Advantage has been taken of the present religious excitement, to publish diver national ballads, and amongst these occasional productions the above can be favourably quoted. The words founded on the much-employed quotation from "King John," against the Pope's usurped authority, are appropriate and spirited, and the music forcible and melodic, with a vigorous refrain for a chorus.

ORIENTAL DIORAMA.

On Thursday evening we visited, at a private view, Mr. Stocqueler's "New Scenes of Life in India," as a sequel to "the Overland Route," of which this gentleman was lately the expositor. This new Oriental Diorama, as it is called, is to be exhibited at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, and consists of 24 brilliantly coloured pictures, which succeed vertically through a golden frame, and present the spectator with an interesting series of views, commencing with Calcutta, the Hooghly, the planter's bungalow and drawingroom. These are followed by more exciting scenes, descriptive of tiger-hunting; after which the supposed traveller is invited to repose under the banyan-tree. Other wild sports are also depicted, such as hog-hunting in the Deccan, and the charge of the boar. There are likewise a few of the scenes which are of rare merit, such as the Taj, at Agra, and the procession of the Great Mogul, and several views of Bombay and Madras. These different illustrations of Oriental places and people are accompanied with explanations by Mr. Stocqueler, who delivers himself in a free and easy manner. It will be perceived that the series is confined to the most familiar Oriental views; and, though the figures might occasionally be improved, the painting is on the whole, respectable in point of art, and constitutes an agreeable means of conveying information.

The *Wigan Times* states that Robert Wright, clerk and traveller to Mr. Morris, of Wigan, spirit-merchant, is in custody, charged with embezzling nearly £1000, the property of his master.

On the 24th ult., two boys quarrelled at Ness, in Cheshire, when one threw a stone, which struck the other behind the ear. He fell, was conveyed home, and, after lingering a few days, died of concussion of the brain. A verdict of "Manslaughter" has been returned against the assailant.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The prevailing tone of the English Market during the week has been in favour of advancement, arising principally from the absence of any immediate fears of war between Austria and Prussia. Consols quoted 96½ for Money, on Monday, improving to 96¾ 97 on Tuesday; and purchases by the Government broker on Wednesday further strengthened the market. Consols having been done at 97½ for Money, a quotation that was not, however, fully maintained until the close of business. A slight increase in the value of money, added to the uncertainty which exists as to the view which the Prussian Parliament may take of the state of German affairs (Thursday being the first day of its meeting), caused some heaviness on that day: Consols ranging between 96½ and 97½ for Money, and 97 to 97½ for Account. There is scarcely a fractional variation in the value of Exchequer Bills or India Bonds, nor has much business been doing in the heavier stocks. The books of transfer for Consols are announced to close on the 12th of December, opening about the middle of January next. At the close of the week the Market was not buoyant, quotations being—For Bank Stock, 212; Reduced, 96½; Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97½; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 7 13-16; India Bonds, 89 p; South Sea Stock, Old Annuities, 95½; Consols for Account, 97; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 69 p; £500, June, 69 p; Small, June, 69 p.

Business in the Foreign house has been limited, but prices were, until Thursday, well maintained. Mexican then became heavy, receding from Tuesday's price of 31½ 32, to 31½. Spanish Five per Cents also declined from 18½ to 17½. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents are also heavier; the Market closing fully at the following rates:—Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 99½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846 (Account), 31½; Portuguese, Five per Cent., 85; Russian Bonds, 108; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 96½; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18; Ditto, Passive, 34; Ditto, Three per Cent., 39½; Ditto, Account, 39½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 31½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57; Ditto, Four per Cent., Certificates, 87½.

The Railway market closes buoyantly this week, particularly where the traffic receipts keep up. Considerable speculation in the low-priced shares also exists, which makes a fluctuating market in the lines that neither pay dividends or appear ever probable to do so. Prices last quoted are—For Aberdeen, 11½; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 1½; Caledonian, 10½; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Ditto, Ref., 13½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 20½; East Anglian, 3½; Do., £18 paid, 2½; Do., £23 10s paid, 1½; East-Counties, 6½; Do., Exten., 5 per Cent., No. 2, par; Do., Eastern Union, Scrip, Guar., 19½; East Lincolnshire, 30½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 24½; Great Northern, 14½; Ditto, Halves, A, 4½; Ditto, Preference, 12½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), Eighth, 3; Great Western, 72½; Ditto, New, £17, 10½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 49½; Ditto, Fifth, 2½; Ditto, New, Guaranteed, 12½; Leeds and Thirsk, 12; London and Blackwall, 7½; London and North-Western, 118½; London and South-Western, 69½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 1½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25; Ditto, New Preference, 9½; Midland, 42½; Ditto, £50 Preference, 13½; Newmarket, 1½; Norfolk, 18½; North British, 7½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 18½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Guaranteed, 10; Shrewsbury and Chester, Preference, 14; Shropshire Union, 2½; South Devon, 14; South Staffordshire, 5½; South-Eastern, 20½; South Wales, 24½; Wear Valley, 41; West London, 18½; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 44; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 17½; Ditto, G.N.E., Purchase or Preference, 5½; York and North Midland, 23½; Ditto, Preference, 8½; Boulogne and Amiens, 8; Central of France, 14½; Dutch Rhenish, 9½; Luxemburg, 1½; Namur and Liege, 8; Northern of France, 14½; Paris and Rouen, 24½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Tours and Nantes, 3½.

SATURDAY MORNING.—Consols scarcely varied yesterday, quoting only for a short period 96½ for Money; and closing at 96½ for Money, and 96¾ 97 for Time. Shares were rather flatter. The Foreign Market was very inanimate, with a most limited amount of business.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The total supply of English wheat received up to our market this week exclusive has not exceeded 1800 quarters. The receipts by land carriage and sample fresh up to-day being trifling, the stocks were very scantily supplied. For all kinds of wheat of home produce the demand ruled tolerably firm, and a good clearance was effected at Monday's improvement in value. The show of foreign wheat was comparatively trifling, the imports not having exceeded 1700 quarters. In some instances Dantzg qualities were held for 1s per quarter more money. All other descriptions ruled steady, at full currencies. Barley, the supply of which was small, moved off freely at fully late rates. The supply of malt ready for delivery was seasonably good. All kinds of malt were slow in sale, but not cheaper. Selected samples of oats commanded 6d per quarter more money. In the value of the madding and inferior kinds no change took place. Beans and peas were a slow sale, but Indian corn and flour were quite as dear as last week.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2680; barley, 2590; malt, 2950; oats, 1320; flour, 1310. Irish: oats, 5290. Foreign: wheat, 1700; barley, 2850; oats, 3710; flour, 5340 quarters. English:—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 36s to 42s; ditto, white, 38s to 44s; rye, 22s to 36s; grinding barley, 21s to 24s; distilling ditto, 20s to 28s; malting ditto, 25s to 30s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 44s to 45s; brown ditto, 42s to 44s; Kingston and Ware, 50s to 55s; Chevallier, 54s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 20s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 15s; ditto, white, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 20s to 27s; ditto, old, 28s to 30s; grey peas, 30s to 32s; mangel, 30s to 33s; white, 29s to 30s; boilers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 38s to 42s; Stockton and Northcliffe, 28s to 32s per 800 lbs. Foreign: Dantzg red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. American flour, 20s to 23s per barrel. Canada, 20s to 23s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed has advanced 1s per quarter, with a steady inquiry. Linseed and rapeseed steady; but all other articles are dull in sale. English:—Wheat, sowing, 54s to 56s; barley, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 24s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, new, 8s to 10s; white ditto, 6s to 7s; and tares, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel; English rapeseed, 12s to 12½ per last; linseed cakes, English, £8 to 10; foreign ditto, £6 9s to £7 10s per ton; rape-cakes, £4 4s to £5 0s per ton; canary, 51s to 58s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; extra, up to —s per cwt.

Butter.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 8d to 8½d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 39s 11d; barley, 24s 1d; oats, 17s 2½d; rye, 24s 2½d; beans, 28s 9d; peas, 29s 0d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 40s 2½d; barley, 24s 2½d; oats, 16s 11d; rye, 25s 3½d; beans, 29s 1d; peas, 29s 7d.

Tea.—Several public sales have been held this week, at which 5000 chests have sold at full prices. Privately, the demand is steady, and common sound Congou is worth 1s 1d per lb.

Sugar.—On the whole, a full average business has been doing in most kinds of raw sugar, and prices have ruled firm. Refined goods—the supply of which is increasing—are quoted at 50s 6d per cwt.

Coffee.—About 500 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 54s per cwt; but the market is decidedly flat. Plantation kinds move at a slow sale.

Rice.—Very few transactions have taken place in our market this week, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

Provisions.—The arrivals of Irish butter having fallen off, there is a better feeling in the demand for that article; nevertheless, prices are not supported. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 7s 4s to 80s; Waterford, 70s to 72s; Cork, 74s; Limerick, 68s per cwt. English butter is slow in sale, at late rates. Fine whey butter, 86s to 90s; Devon, 68s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 12s per dozen pounds. Bacon is 2s per cwt lower. Sizeable Waterford, 42s to 44s; heavy, 40s per cwt. Irish lard has a downward tendency. Waterford, bladdered, 53s to 55s; Belfast firkins and kegs, 42s to 45s per cwt.

Tallow.—Owing to the large stock on hand, the demand is heavy, at further reduced rates. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s 9d to 38s per cwt. About 10,000 casks are on passage from St. Petersburg. Town tallow, 38s per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 2d per 8 lb.

Oils.—Lined hogs advanced 2½ pence per ton, and sperm is £2 13s dearer. In other oils only a limited business is doing.

Spirits.—The market for rum is somewhat active, at higher rates. Proof Lowlands is worth 1s 5½d to 1s 6d per gallon. Large parcels of brandy have changed hands. Cognac, of the best brands of 1847, is worth 5s 2d to 5s 4d per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits firm.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 8s to £3 18s; clover ditto, £3 to £4 4s; and straw, £1 2s to £1 8s per load.

Wool.—Public sales of 24,600 bales were commenced on Thursday. As yet they have gone off steadily, at full prices. Privately, very little is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies being in excess of the demand, late rates—which vary from 3s to 80s per ton—are with difficulty supported.

Hops (Friday).—The supply of hops on sale being very extensive, the demand for all descriptions is inactive. Fine parcels are mostly selling at full prices; but most other kinds are lower in purchase. Factors' prices—ready money.

New East Kent pockets, 75s to 140s; New Weald of Kent ditto, 63s to 80s; New Mid Kent ditto, 50s to 130s; New Sussex ditto, 55s to 74s; New Farnhams, 90s to 147s per cwt.

Coals (Friday).—Tanfield Moor, 13s 6d; West Wylam, 13s 6d; Bell, 15s; Hilton, 15s 9d; Lambton, 15s 6d; Caradoc, 15s; Kellie, 15s; Tees, 15s 9d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—The number of beasts in to-day's market was seasonably extensive, but of very middling quality. Although the attendance of buyers was small, the principal Scots, &c. moved off steadily, at full prices. In all other breeds next to nothing was doing, at late rates. With sheep we were but moderately supplied; nevertheless the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's quotations. The prime old Downa were worth 4s 2d per 8 lb. Prime calves changed hands at full currencies, but the inferior kinds of veal ruled very dull. On the whole a fair amount of business was doing in pigs, at full prices. Milch cows were very dull, at from £14 to £18 5s each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; prime South Downs, 4s 0d to 4s 2d; large coarse calves, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; suckling calves, 18s to 20s; and quarter old store pigs, 18s to 24s each. Total supplies: beasts, 384; cows, 110; sheep, 4092; calves, 25; pigs, 321. Foreign: beasts, 241; sheep, 2640; calves, 108; pigs, 30. Scotch: beasts, 40; sheep, 38.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—A moderate business was transacted to-day, on the following terms:—

Per 8 lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 4d.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

WINDSOR CASTLE, NOV. 13.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Samuel Martin, Esq., one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The Queen was also pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles Lock Eastlake, Esq., President of the Royal Academy.

BANKRUPTS.

ANN ELIZABETH HICKMAN, Cannon-street-road, and M J HICKMAN, Princes-place, St. George's-in-the-East, undertakers. E BREWSTER, Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, printer. W NEGUS, Bagnigge-wells-road, victualler. J BUTTFIELD, Newbury, grocer. T TUFFIELD, Hoxton Old Town, tallow-chandler. W BENNITT, jun., Wooler, Wigan, Lancashire, brick maker. J SMITH, Liverpool, hardwares. E CHADWICK, Manchester, starch-manufacturer. A CHADWICK, Burnedge and Fair-view, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G PEAT, Glasgow, grocer. R STRUTHERS, Glasgow, cabinet-maker.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 22.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards: A Congreve to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lord Loughborough.

1st Dragoon Guards: Lieut R S Sayer to be Captain, vice Bunce; Cornet W Poreeth to be Lieutenant, vice Sayer; J H Anderson to be Cornet, vice Nibet. 2d: Assist-Surg A Fortzsch, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Smith. 6th: Capt C B Cardew to be Captain, vice the Hon A P Jocelyn; Lieut T Heywood to be Captain, vice Cardew; Lieut J Forster to be Captain, vice Croker; Cornet K C Tichborne to be Lieutenant, vice Heywood; Cornet P Pinckney to be Lieutenant, vice Forster.

2nd Dragoons: J T Westby to be Cornet, vice Bontine. 7th Light Dragoons: Hon I D V T W Finnes to be Cornet, vice Bontine. 11th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Finnes. 12th: H King to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 13th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 14th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 15th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 16th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 17th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 18th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 19th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 20th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 21st: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 22nd: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 23rd: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 24th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 25th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 26th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 27th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 28th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 29th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 30th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 31st: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 32nd: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 33rd: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 34th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 35th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 36th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 37th: A W Salt-marsh to be Cornet, vice Hutchinson. 38

FAMILIAR THINGS.—

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.—The Society of Canterbury Colonists, consisting from time to time of persons intending to settle at Canterbury, in New Zealand, hereby invite the attendance of all persons desiring to obtain further information about the Settlement, to attend Conversational Meetings, which are held every Wednesday, at the Colonists' Rooms, No. 9, Adelphi-terrace, from One till Four o'clock.—Seats are reserved for Ladies.—Some members of the Council attend every day from Ten till Four, for the purpose of answering enquiries. On behalf of the Council, W. G. CLARKE, Secy.

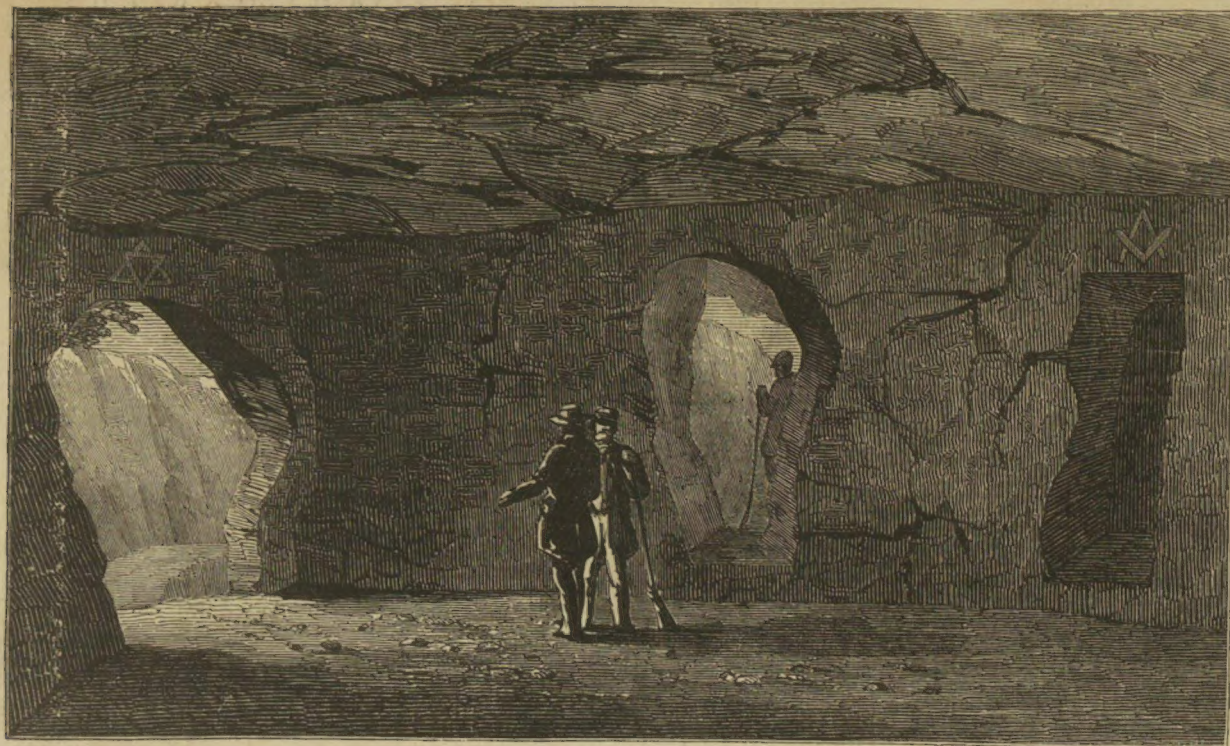
Colonists' Rooms, 9, Adelphi-terrace, November 18, 1890.

J. GUEST'S TWELVE SELECTED			
	STEEL PENS.		
27	The Pen of all work	per gross	1s. 6d.
64	The Peruvian Pen	"	1 3
312	The Correspondence Pen	"	1 6
313	The School Pen—Fine Point	"	1 6
344	The School Pen—Medium Point	"	1 6
216	The Pearl Pen—White Steel	"	1 6
729	The Useful Pen	"	2 0
1788	Le Tres Bon Pen—Diamond	"	3 0
231	The Swan Quill Slip	"	2 0
232	The Flange or Shoulder Pen	"	2 0
270	The Magnum Bonum, (1 doz., with holder, 6d.)		6 0
784	The Office or Eagle Pen (3 doz., with holder, 9d.)		3 0
	The Universal Holder (4d. per dozen)		4 0

E. FARRINGTON, No. 16, Bath-street, Newgate-street, London; and 52, Bull-street, Birmingham. These Pens can be obtained as cheaply as by mail from any Bookseller in the United Kingdom; or, post free, 4d. on receipt of the price.

GLADWIN'S RESERVOIR CLAY PIPES
HAYNNAH SHAG TOBACCO.—Many great smokers prefer a pipe of undoubted tobacco to the choicest cigars. To appreciate the luxury of smoking a pipe, you must have a good one. Our GLADWIN'S RESERVOIR CLAY PIPES, the most absorbent and best colouring clay yet introduced to public notice. The inner cistern or reservoir effectually prevents the essential oil passing to the pipe; and the tobacco does not clog or become hard in the pipe. The pipes are made of the same clay as the Irish and Glasgow Pipes. Also, the REGISTERED SILVER PIPE MOUNT, of novel construction. To be had only at 39, Ludgate-hill, and 199, Strand. Orders for tobacco, say mild or full.

FOG, COLD, and NIGHT AIR.—RESPIRATORY ORGAN and CHEST PROTECTORS, without meta for the healthy as well as the invalid. Elegant in construction, varied in form and material, according to the sex and taste of the wearer, combining the comfort and protection of the shawl, wrapper, and reed, and being adapted for use in all climates, and for all seasons of the year, for the drive, promenade, opera, and, not least, extra clothing.—To be had wholesale of the Manufacturers, Messrs. COOK and WILLIAMS & CO., 10, Princes-street, Manchester-square; retail of Messrs. BRIDGE and CO., Chemists and Sarsaparilla Depot, 270, Regent-street; and of the principal



EXCAVATION NEAR CITTA VECCHIA, IN THE ISLAND OF MALTA.

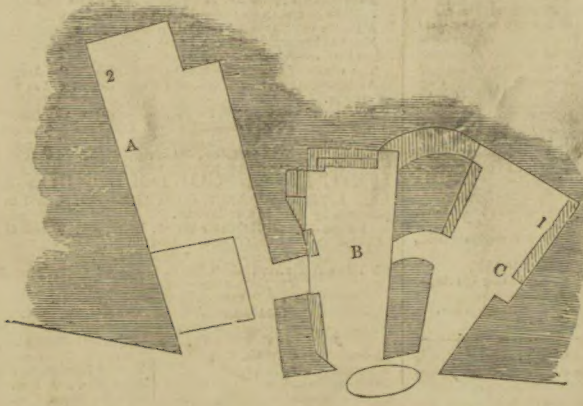
ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXPLORATION AT MALTA.

THE island of Malta affords a fine field for antiquarian research, of which advantage has been taken during the last three years in a series of explorations of a very interesting character, at about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Citta Vecchia. We gather from a work entitled "A Pilgrimage to the Land of My Fathers," by the Rev. Mr. Margoliouth, of Glasnevin, that the discovery consists of a subterranean temple, excavated under the direction of William Winthrop, Esq., American Consul at Malta; and Walter Lock, Esq., an English officer. The cave is hewn out in the solid rock into the side of the descent to a valley which forms part of the garden of the Roman Catholic Bishop of this island. The cavity consists of three large compartments, each penetrating into the other by parallel quadrangular rectangular excavations, a general view of which we have engraved. The masonic symbols were put up by the two gentlemen who cleared the chambers of the debris and rubbish with which they were stopped up. The compartment contains an oblong square altar, surrounded by four trenches. The centre chamber contains two rows of seats—in the passage leading to the right-hand chamber—one above the other; and the vestiges of a carved human figure, with a long branched wand in his hand, as well as a representation of the moon, all of which can be traced on a column which occupies the left-hand inner chamber. The right-hand chamber contains the vestiges of a human figure, and a fish-tailed goat.

"The chamber A (says M. Margoliouth) I consider to have been the place where sacrifices were offered up. The altar (No. 2) seems to have been constructed on the principle of the altar constructed by him, when he confronted the prophets of Baal. Probably the idolators thought that there was some peculiar virtue in such a style of altar building, and imitated it.—(1 Kings, xviii. 32—35.)

"There can be no doubt that the trenches were intended for water, for even now there is always some water in them. It, moreover, appears very plainly that there was once a running spring into them, which was, probably, subsequently intercepted by excavating for water in the garden above. A little water still exudes from the left-hand inner corner of the chamber No. 2. The chamber B, I consider to have been an oratory for the people. I have already stated that this chamber contains the vestiges of a human figure, which I consider to represent a priest in the attitude of consecrating the idol Ashayrah to the moon; and the branched wand intended for nothing more or less than the Ashayrah of Scripture, mis-translated 'grove.'

"In the passage from the centre chamber to the right hand, there are two rows of seats, one above the other, both at the end and a part of the sides. The walls are incurved at the back of the seats, to afford more ease and comfort to the persons for whom the sittings were intended.



GROUND-PLAN OF THE CAVES.

"The chamber C, I consider to have been the one by which the principal officers entered, and for whom, most probably, the seats (No. 2) in the passage were provided. The right-hand wall of this chamber contains the vestiges of a human figure; and close to it, those of the fish-tailed goat, which I take to be some astrological record. The fish-tailed goat was the Capricorn of the Babylonian Zodiac, as may be seen in the representations of the zodiac of Dendera. Taking the above few particulars into account, one must come to the conclusion that the recently-discovered subterranean temple was the workmanship of some of the earliest inhabitants of the island of Malta. It is not at all unlikely that the Egyptians, if not the Phœnicians, worshipped in it. Dr. C. Vassallo, the Government librarian, arrived at the same conclusion, though from different premises."

The latest journals make further mention of the ancient chambers recently discovered near Citta Vecchia, which Dr. Vassallo, the Government librarian, considers, from the squareness of the forms, to be an excavated Egyptian temple of the time of Psameticus, about seven centuries B.C.

The writer, in the *Malta Mail*, of the account of these discoveries considers it a pity that the land in front of this triple excavation is not removed for a short distance, in order to bring to our knowledge whether anything was constructed before it, which is highly probable. Indeed, the man who rents the field, states that, once, a massive wall was found near, under ground, and that this attracted attention to the three entrances, then almost entirely covered up.

PRESENTATION OF A DAHOMEAN PRINCESS TO THE QUEEN.—Capt. Forbes, of her Majesty's ship *Bonetta*, lately brought with him to this country a young African Princess, presented to him by the King of Dahomy. Her Majesty, having been informed of the circumstance, graciously signified her intention of taking charge of the child, and, having appointed Saturday last for the presentation of the Princess, Captain Forbes, accompanied by his interesting charge, accordingly attended on that day at Windsor Castle for the purpose, when the young Princess, who is not more than eight years of age, was presented to the Queen and the Prince Consort, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, other members of the Royal Family, and several of the Royal household. The circumstances connected with the possession of the black Princess by Captain Forbes are curious. The gallant Captain (who is son of Captain Forbes, of Winkfield-place, near Windsor) had been engaged in negotiating a treaty with the King of Dahomy, having for its object the termination of the export of slaves from that kingdom. This interesting child, considered to be of high rank, had been captured by the King from a neighbouring ruler with whom he had been at war, and had been detained as a close prisoner, not having been disposed of (as is the custom of his Dahomean Majesty with captives of inferior rank) to the Portuguese and Brazilian slave-dealers. She had been closely confined for nearly two years, when she was presented (as a mark of the highest respect and as an especial favour) to Captain Forbes by the King. After the formal presentation of the little Princess to her Majesty at Windsor, she returned with Captain Forbes to Winkfield-place, where she will remain until the necessary arrangements be made for her future education, under the auspices of her Majesty. Since her arrival in this country she has made considerable progress in the study of the English language, and manifests great musical talent and intelligence of no common order. Her hair is short, black, and curling, strongly indicative of her African birth; while her features are pleasing and handsome, and her manners and conduct most mild and affectionate to all about her.

SONGS AND HYMNS OF LIFE.—No. IV. TEARS.

O ye tears! O ye tears! that have long refused to flow,
Ye are welcome to my heart, thawing, thawing, like the snow;
I feel the hard clod soften, and the early snow-drops spring,
And the healing fountains gush, and the wildernesses sing.

O ye tears! O ye tears! I am thankful that ye run,
Though ye trickle in the darkness, ye shall glisten in the sun.
The rainbow cannot shine, if the drops refuse to fall,
And the eyes that cannot weep are the saddest eyes of all.

O ye tears! O ye tears! till I felt ye on my cheek,
I was selfish in my sorrow; I was stubborn, I was weak.
Ye have giv'n me strength to conquer, and I stand erect and free,
And know that I am human by the light of sympathy.

O ye tears! O ye tears! ye relieve me of my pain;
The barren rock of Pride has been stricken once again:
Like the rock that Moses smote amid Horeb's burning sand,
It yields the flowing water, to make gladness in the land.

There is light upon my path! There is sunshine in my heart!
And the leaf and fruit of life shall not utterly depart.
Ye restore to me the freshness and the bloom of long ago—
O ye tears! ye happy tears! I am thankful that ye flow!

CHARLES MACKAY.

FOREIGN POST-OFFICE MONEY-ORDERS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Will you allow me to intrude on your space a proposition which, I think, is of some importance, and not impracticable. It is anticipated that in the "Year of All Nations," 1851, London will be visited by an immense number of foreigners; and it is not unreasonable to presume that most of these visitors will have to pay for what they may eat, drink, or purchase, and will necessarily require frequent remittances of funds of various amounts. Would it not be a great convenience, if Post-office orders, which, I believe, are granted by every Post-master in France, could be made payable at the General Post-office in London. I hope, however, if any arrangement is made between the two Governments, that payments will not be limited to Paris or London, but will apply generally to all parts of both countries. Suppose A., at Nantes, remits a Post Order to B., at Nottingham; payment should be deferred until the postmaster at Nottingham has received advice from the General Office in London. All letters passing between the provincial and General offices of the two countries should go free. Should the Government hesitate to adopt this arrangement, probably the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition might take the matter in hand, and establish at the Exhibition a bureau for the changing or cashing of foreign Post-office orders; or it might be worth while for some of our City money-changers to announce the discounting foreign Post-office Orders, under certain regulations to prevent fraud or forgery.

I am, sir, yours obediently

W. L.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

MR. HOPE'S MUSEUM.—Mr. Hope's entomological collection will be shown to members of the University, and strangers introduced by them, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from two to three o'clock, during the academical term, till further notice.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC FELLOW OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.—It is said that since the election at All Souls' College, the Warden and the Fellows of the College have addressed a strong letter to the Rev. Mr. Wynne, urging the propriety of his resigning his Fellowship at the College, as untenable with his present position as a member of the Church of Rome. By statute 10 George 4, c. 7, s. 16, Roman Catholics are still excluded from holding any office in a College; but there are, it appears, considerable practical difficulties in the way of displacing a fellow once elected.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. Theobald Townsend Smith, to an Honorary Canonry in the Cathedral Church of Norwich. The Rev. Frederick Edward Tuson, Vicar of Minety, in the county of Wilts, to be Rural Dean in the Deanery of Malmesbury. *Rectories:* The Rev. H. C. Pigou, to New Alresford, Hants; the Rev. G. H. Sumner, to Old Alresford, Hants; the Rev. Thomas Nowell Twopeny, to Little Casterton with Tothorpe, Rutland; the Rev. Henry Lacon Watson, to Sharnford, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. E. Golding, to Brimpton, Berks; the Rev. W. C. Stapylton, to Malden, with Chessington, Surrey; the Rev. William Henry Boscawen, to Hammer, Flintshire; the Rev. Charles Thomas Corrance, to Parham and Hacheston, Suffolk; the Rev. G. T. Hall, to Hempsall, Norfolk.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. H. L. Parker, from his late chapelwardens and many of the inhabitants of Wednesfield; the Rev. Roger Buston, late Fellow and Tutor of Emmanuel College, from the graduates and undergraduates; the Rev. Philip Thompson, Perpetual Curate of Droylesden, Manchester, from his congregation, and also from the members of the order of the Odd Fellows; the Rev. Benjamin John Armstrong, Vicar of East Dereham, Norfolk, from his parishioners; the Rev. W. H. Coates, late Curate of St. Luke, Heywood, Lancashire; the Rev. T. R. Medwin, head-master of the Grammar School, Stratford-on-Avon, from the pupils; the Rev. John Woolley, from the pupils at King Edward VI.'s School, Norwich; the Rev. John Short, Curate of Headingley, from the ladies of that parish; the Rev. W. H. Milner, Vicar of Penrith, from the inhabitants.

VACANCIES.—*Perpetual Curacy:* Shirebrook, Pleasley, Derbyshire, diocese Lichfield; value, £30; patron, the Rector of Pleasley; Rev. T. N. Twopeny, promoted. *The Prebendal Stall of Fittle, Chichester Cathedral:* S. J. Tuffnell, deceased. *Archdeaconry of Antigua:* value, £500; patron, Bishop of Antigua; Venerable R. Holberton, resigned. *Hughley R., Salop:* diocese Hereford; value, £162, with residence; patron, Earl of Bradford; Rev. B. Howell, deceased. *Acton Round P.C., Salop:* diocese Hereford; value, £85; patron, Sir F. R. E. Acton; Rev. B. Howell, deceased. *Llanfarchan R., county of Montgomery:* diocese of St. Asaph; void by the death of the Rev. James Price; value, £750, commuted rent charge, with residence and glebe; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph.

The election of Lord Rector of Glasgow University took place on Friday week, when, out of the four "nations" into which the students are divided, two voted for Lord Palmerston, and two for Mr. Alison, the historian. Mr. Macaulay, the late Lord Rector, has the casting vote. Mr. Alison has a majority of 30 individual votes.

The funds of the Royal Isle of Wight Infirmary and Casualty Hospital are in progress of being considerably benefited by sermons preached on its behalf throughout the island. The following contributions have recently been made:—St. Helen's parish church, £7 17s. 6d.; ditto, district church, St. John's, £11 14s. 6d.; St. Thomas's church, Ryde, £46; Shanklin and Bonchurch, £18; Newport, £15, &c.

NEW MARKET-HOUSE ASHBURTON.

THIS important addition to the town of Ashburton was incidentally noticed in our Journal of October 26. It has just been completed, from the designs of Mr. A. Norman, architect, of Devonport. It is in the Italian style of architecture, having a frontage in North-street of ninety feet in length. The main building is divided into two stories, the lower one consisting of a lofty basement, having one large elliptical and two side circular-arched entrances, which open into the corn-market. The upper story, which rests on a bold granite string-course and panelling, contains seven handsome circular-headed windows, with dressings of granite, which, with a large window at one end, light a spacious and elegant hall, intended to be used for lectures, public meetings, and other general business. The building, being surmounted by a bold cornice, has a very imposing appearance. Over the principal entrance, and elaborately carved in stone, are the arms of Lord Clinton, the Lord of the Manor, and proprietor of the market, at whose expense the building has been erected. At the south corner, and slightly projecting from the main edifice, stands a well-proportioned tower, fifty feet in height, for the clock and bell. The lower basement is composed of massive blocks of rusticated granite; the second and third stories of limestone, with granite quoins, cornices, &c. The building attached to, and corresponding with, the basement of the main front is the Fish-market, which is conveniently situated; a river running close by, from which water can easily be obtained. The whole frontage is of cut limestone, and the mouldings and dressings of granite from the celebrated Haytor quarries. A large open yard, surrounded with butchers' shops, sheds for vegetables, &c., occupies a large space of ground behind the corn-market, and the whole is replete with every accommodation, and well lighted with gas. The builders are Messrs. Marshall, of Plymouth; and the granite work by J. Tickell, of Haytor.



NEW MARKET-HOUSE, ASHBURTON.

The first market in the new edifice was held on Saturday, the 9th instant, and every one seemed pleased with the accommodation and appearance of the building.

The inhabitants of the town celebrated the event by a public dinner on the 15th instant, in the Market-hall, which is sixty feet by twenty-seven feet, and twenty-two feet in height, and was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, flowers, &c., on the occasion. Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart., of the Chace, presided.

After the customary loyal toasts, "The health of Lord Clinton" was drunk with enthusiasm.

Amongst a great variety of other toasts drunk during the evening, were "Success to the Market," "Prosperity to Ashburton," &c.

The festivities were kept up until midnight, and the numerous company separated highly pleased with the entertainments and proceedings.

A memorial to Lord Clinton has been drawn up and unanimously signed by the inhabitants, thanking him for his liberality in complying with the wishes of the inhabitants, and congratulating his Lordship on the manner in which the arrangements of the Market had been carried out.

The venerable and curious old Market-place, engraved in our Journal of the 26th October, has since been removed, leaving a spacious street approaching the new Market.

NEW CHURCH AT SANDFORD, NEAR ABINGDON.

THE district of Abingdon has long suffered from deficiency of church accommodation, which we are pleased to find shortly be remedied by the erection of three new churches, one of which is now building at Sandford. The cornerstone was laid on the 15th inst., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Rev. N. Dodson, Vicar of Abingdon, and the clergy of the surrounding districts, in the presence of many of the gentry and inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

The service appointed for the occasion was most emphatically delivered, all present joining in the responses; and the Bishop, in a brief and appropriate address, alluded in a feeling and impressive manner to the benefit future generations would derive from the work that day commenced, and urged all present to assist as far as their means would admit, in the carrying out the good work.

On the site selected for the new Church are the remains of an ancient chapel, probably belonging to Abingdon Abbey before its suppression; and from the appearance of the stone amongst the ruins, the chapel was no doubt destroyed by fire.

The new Church, designed by Mr. J. B. Clacy, architect, of Reading, is being built of the native stone, with freestone quoins and dressings.

The style is early English, of the date of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and consists of nave and chancel, the latter terminating with an apse groined with stone.



NEW CHURCH AT SANDFORD, NEAR ABINGDON.

The pulpit and prayer desk are to be of stone; the former having a canopy, with entrance from an arch in the chancel wall. The roof of the nave is formed by arched ribs supported on stone corbels. The benches in the nave are of plain but massive and suitable character, and detached from the walls.

Mr. Thomas, of Abingdon, is the contractor.

The Treasury have issued a special order deciding the duty to be charged upon glass apparatus for chemical purposes on importation; and the officers at the ports have received directions that ground stoppers and caps, and puny marks, are not to be deemed a cutting within the meaning of the rates in the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, chap. 90; but such articles are to be subject to the duty of 1d. per lb. only, as white flint glass goods, not cut, engraved, or otherwise ornamented.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Dances, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.